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No. 41

WEEK ENDING OCT. 9, 1959

Eisenhower Support

**Democrats Opposed President
On 51% of Roll Calls in 1959**

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Republican Policy Goals

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EX-CONGRESSMEN LOBBYISTS

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**Unemployment
Study Begins**

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**TV Quiz
Hearing Starts**

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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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*Dates are listed as released by sources and are sometimes subject to change.***Committee Hearings**

Oct. 12-16 -- U.S. ENERGY RESOURCES AND NUCLEAR POWER, Joint Economic, Automation and Energy Resources Subc.

Oct. 12-Dec. 8 -- WATER RESOURCES AND NEEDS, Senate Select Natural Water Resources, Field hearings: Missoula, Mont. -- Oct. 12; Boise, Idaho -- Oct. 13; Sacramento -- Oct. 15; Los Angeles -- Oct. 16; South Dakota -- Oct. 26-27; Detroit -- Oct. 29; Philadelphia -- Oct. 30; Topeka, Nov. 18; Des Moines -- Nov. 19; Salt Lake City -- Nov. 23; Alexandria, La. -- Nov. 30; Columbia, S.C. -- Dec. 2; Jacksonville -- Dec. 3; Augusta, Maine -- Dec. 7; Boston -- Dec. 8.

Oct. 13 -- OCEAN FREIGHT MONOPOLY, House Judiciary, Antitrust Subc. (to continue).

Oct. 13-Dec. 11 -- PROBLEMS OF THE AGED AND AGING, Senate Labor and Public Welfare, Subcommittee on Problems of the Aged and Aging, Boston -- Oct. 13-14; Pittsburgh -- Oct. 23-24; San Francisco -- Oct. 28-29; Charleston, W.Va. -- Nov. 5; Grand Rapids -- Nov. 16-17; Miami -- Dec. 1-2; Detroit -- Dec. 10-11.

Oct. 14-26 -- UNEMPLOYMENT STUDY, Senate Unemployment Problems. Field hearings: Uniontown, Pa. -- Oct. 14; Wilkes-Barre, Pa. -- Oct. 15; Altoona, Pa. -- Oct. 26.

Oct. 20-31 -- ALASKA TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS (S 1507, 2451, 2452, 2514, others), Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Field hearings: Ketchikan -- Oct. 20-21; Juneau -- Oct. 22-23; Anchorage -- Oct. 24-27; Seward -- Oct. 28; Fairbanks -- Oct. 29-31.

Nov. 2-Dec. 12 -- FOOD DISTRIBUTION PROBLEMS, House Small Business, Subcommittee No. 5. Field hearings: Denver -- Nov. 2-3; San Francisco -- Nov. 4-10; Los Angeles -- Nov. 12-13; Washington, Dec. 8-12. (Cont. from Oct. 10)

Nov. 4 -- SOCIAL SECURITY DISABILITY PROGRAM, House Ways and Means, Administration of the Social Security Laws Subc.

Nov. 10, 12 -- CONSERVATION OF FISH IN COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN (S Con Res 35, S 1420, S 2586), Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Field hearings: Astoria, Ore. -- Nov. 10; Lewiston, Idaho -- Nov. 12.

Nov. 16-Dec. 18 -- INCOME TAX SYSTEM, House Ways and Means.

Nov. 30 -- DRUG INDUSTRY MONOPOLY, Senate Judiciary, Antitrust and Monopoly Subc.

Other Events

Oct. 10 -- DEDICATION OF DALLES DAM, by Vice President Richard M. Nixon, Dalles, Ore.

Oct. 10-16 -- UNITED AUTO WORKERS OF AMERICA (AFL-CIO), annual convention, Atlantic City.

Oct. 11-14 -- SOUTHERN GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE, Asheville, N.C.

Oct. 11-14 -- NATIONAL DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION ASSN., annual convention, Seattle.

Oct. 12 -- WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENTS ASSN. DINNER, President Eisenhower to attend, Sheraton Park Hotel, Washington.

Oct. 12-16 -- ALLIED INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF AMERICA (AFL-CIO), annual convention, Milwaukee.

Oct. 13 -- EISENHOWER LIBRARY GROUNDBREAKING CEREMONIES, President Eisenhower to attend, Abilene, Kan.

Oct. 14-15 -- DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSN. INC., 40th annual meeting, Syracuse, N.Y.

Oct. 15-16 -- NATIONAL MECHANICAL CORN PICKING CONTEST, address by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, Straugh, Ind.

Oct. 18-21 -- NATIONAL ASSN. OF FOOD CHAINS, annual meeting, Sheraton Park and Shoreham Hotels, Washington.

Oct. 19 -- NATIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH ASSN., annual meeting, address by Gov. Nelson Rockefeller (R N.Y.), Atlantic City.

Oct. 20 -- INLAND PRESS ASSN., address by Gov. Nelson Rockefeller (N.Y.), Chicago.

Oct. 20 -- NATIONAL PETROLEUM COUNCIL, annual meeting, Washington.

Oct. 23-24 -- INDEPENDENT AMERICAN FORUM AND NEW PARTY RALLY, sponsored by the Independent American, Chicago.

Oct. 26-27 -- INDEPENDENT PETROLEUM ASSN. OF AMERICA, annual meeting, Dallas.

Oct. 28 -- TRADE RELATIONS COUNCIL OF THE U.S., first national conference, The Plaza, New York.

Oct. 28-30 -- NATIONAL RECLAMATION ASSN., 28th annual meeting, Shirley-Savoy Hotel, Denver.

Nov. 3 -- ELECTIONS in several states for state legislatures, municipal government; gubernatorial elections in Kentucky, Mississippi.

Nov. 3 -- RICHARD A. MACK, THURMAN WHITESIDE, retrial begins.

Nov. 4-6 -- PUBLIC RELATIONS SOCIETY OF AMERICA INC., 12th national conference, Miami Beach.

Nov. 6-7 -- COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY ASSN., Sen. Ish Scott (R Pa.) delegate, Canberra, Australia.

Nov. 6-12 -- NATIONAL ASSN. OF REAL ESTATE BOARDS, 52nd annual convention, Toronto, address by Sen. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.), Nov. 11.

Nov. 9 -- AFL-CIO INDUSTRIAL UNION DEPT., Third Constitutional Convention, Statler Hotel, Washington.

Nov. 9-17 -- NATIONAL GRANGE, 93rd annual convention, Long Beach, Calif.

Nov. 15-19 -- NATIONAL MILK PRODUCERS FEDERATION, 43rd annual convention, Washington.

Nov. 16-18 -- NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE COUNCIL INC., 46th national convention, Waldorf-Astoria, New York.

Nov. 29-Dec. 2 -- AMERICAN MUNICIPAL CONGRESS, 36th annual conference, address by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), Denver.

Nov. 29-Dec. 4 -- INVESTMENT BANKERS ASSN. OF AMERICA, annual convention, Bal Harbour, Fla.

Dec. 5 -- LOUISIANA GUBERNATORIAL PRIMARY, Democratic.

CONGRESS BACKS PRESIDENT ON 52% OF 1959 TESTS

The 1959 session of the Democratic-controlled 86th Congress backed President Eisenhower on 91 of 175 roll-call votes that presented clear-cut tests of support for his views. This margin of victory -- 52 percent -- was the lowest since the President entered office in 1953, and represented a sharp decline from 1958 when his views prevailed on 76 percent of 148 test roll calls.

Behind the dramatic drop in the President's test-vote fortunes in 1959 was the fact that Democrats held nearly 2-to-1 majorities in both Senate and House. Thus, of his 84 test-vote defeats, 70 found a majority of Republicans supporting him, a majority of Democrats opposing him. Equally important was the fact that more than one-half of the Presidential defeats recorded in this study were later reversed or substantially modified through subsequent Congressional action or inaction, or Presidential vetoes.

The 175 test votes of 1959 (for list, see p. 1374) were selected on the basis of a clear indication, as revealed in the President's own messages and public statements prior to the vote, that the President would have supported or opposed the proposal put to a vote. (For detailed Ground Rules, see p. 1380.) The votes chosen numbered well over one-half of all 1959 roll calls -- 121 of 215 in the Senate, and 54 of 87 in the House.

Details of this study show that:

- The Senate backed the President's stand on 61 of 121 test roll calls, or 50 percent of the time (down from 76 percent in 1958).
- The House backed the President's stand on 30 of 54 test roll calls or 55 percent of the time (down from 74 percent in 1958).
- On Domestic Policy matters, Congress backed the President's stand on 60 of 137 test roll calls, or 44 percent of the time (down from 73 percent in 1958).
- On Foreign Policy matters, Congress backed the President's stand on 29 of 38 test roll calls, or 76 percent of the time (down from 85 percent in 1958).

Patterns of Support

The pattern of voting on the Eisenhower-issue roll calls in 1959 shows:

BIPARTISAN -- 72 of the 175 roll calls found Democratic and Republican majorities in agreement. The President won 61 of these votes, lost 11. Five of the losses came on the public works bill. (See Senate RC 120, 121, 143, 154, 157, 181, 204, 88, and 189; House RC 34 and 61.)

REPUBLICAN -- 95 of the 175 roll calls found the Republican majority supporting the President's stand while the Democratic majority opposed it. The President won 25 of these tests, lost 70. (By contrast, in 1958 the two party majorities were opposed on only 42 of the 148 test votes, and the President won more than he lost -- 22 to 20 -- reflecting the narrower division of strength in the 85th Congress.)

DEMOCRATIC -- Only eight of the 175 roll calls found a majority of Democrats supporting the President's stand

while a majority of Republicans opposed it. The President won five of these (Senate RC 26, 210, House RC 25, 31, 84) and lost three (Senate RC 191, House RC 46, 47).

For the first time in the Eisenhower Administration, Democrats opposed the President, collectively, more often than they supported him. Their composite Support score for 1959 was 39 percent, their Opposition score 51 percent. By contrast, Republicans as a group scored 70 percent in Support, 20 percent in Opposition. (See next page.)

As in past years, Democrats collectively gave the President greater support on foreign policy issues than on domestic matters -- 62 percent compared to 34 percent. Republicans, on the other hand, gave him greater support on domestic matters (71 percent) than on foreign policy questions (63 percent).

In regional terms, the President got most support from Eastern Republicans (73 percent) and least support from Western Democrats (36 percent) in 1959. This contrast was sharpest in the Senate, where on domestic issues Eastern Republicans led with 77 percent Support, while Western Democrats scored only 26 percent.

Absences

Eisenhower-Support scores for each Member of Congress are shown in the charts on the following pages. Failures to vote -- which lower scores -- usually may be traced to valid causes, including conflicting official duties and illnesses. Among those absent for a day or more in 1959 because of their illness or illness or death in their families were the following Members:

Democratic Sens. Bartlett and Gruening (Alaska), McClellan (Ark.), Dodd (Conn.), Frear (Del.), Hartke (Ind.), Hart (Mich.), Hennings (Mo.), Mansfield (Mont.), Bible (Nev.), Neuberger (Ore.), Green (R.I.), Magnuson (Wash.), and O'Mahoney (Wyo.); Republican Sens. Hickenlooper and Martin (Iowa), Beall (Md.), Bridges (N.H.), Langer (N.D.), and Case (S.D.).

Democratic Reps. Elliott (Ala.), Holifield (Calif.), Aspinall (Colo.), Carter and Coad (Iowa), Stubblefield (Ky.), Brooks (La.), Diggs and Rabaut (Mich.), Rodino (N.J.), Farbstein, Multer and Powell (N.Y.), Hall and Whitener (N.C.), and Holland and Walter (Pa.); Republican Reps. Jensen (Iowa), Martin (Mass.), Broomfield (Mich.), Andersen (Minn.), Auchincloss and Canfield (N.J.), Robinson and Taylor (N.Y.), Bush (Pa.), Reece (Tenn.), and Withrow (Wis.).

For Further Details

For Eisenhower Boxscore, listing the President's 1959 legislative program and accomplishments, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 1275. For Eisenhower Support scores in earlier years, see following Almanacs: 1958, p. 99; 1957, p. 97; 1956, p. 106; 1955, p. 66; 1954, p. 48; 1953, p. 77.

SUPPORT ANALYSIS: PARTY, REGIONAL, INDIVIDUAL SCORES

Breakdowns by Party

Composites of Republican and Democratic scores for Eisenhower Support and Opposition for 1959 and for the 85th Congress. Scores on Over-all Support:

	1959		85th CONGRESS	
	DEM.	GOP	DEM.	GOP
SUPPORT				
Both Chambers	39%	70%	51%	59%
Senate	38	72	47	68
House	40	68	52	56
OPPOSITION				
Both Chambers	51	20	37	30
Senate	49	18	39	19
House	51	22	37	34

Eisenhower-Support scores on 38 Foreign Policy roll calls in 1959 (29 in the Senate, 9 in the House):

	DEM.		GOP	
	DEM.	GOP	DEM.	GOP
SUPPORT				
Both Chambers	62%	63%		
Senate	54	70		
House	68	57		
OPPOSITION				
Both Chambers	25	25		
Senate	33	22		
House	18	26		

Eisenhower-Support scores on 137 Domestic Policy roll calls in 1959 (92 in the Senate, 45 in the House):

	DEM.		GOP	
	DEM.	GOP	DEM.	GOP
SUPPORT				
Both Chambers	34%	71%		
Senate	32	73		
House	35	71		
OPPOSITION				
Both Chambers	57	19		
Senate	55	16		
House	58	21		

Breakdowns by Region

Regional Over-all Support scores for 1959:

	DEMOCRATS			
	East	West	South	Midwest
DEMOCRATS				
Both Chambers	42%	36%	38%	41%
Senate	38	32	41	40
House	43	41	37	42
REPUBLICANS	REPUBLICANS			
	Both Chambers	73	69	67
Senate	77	72	76	66
House	70	68	62	68

Regional Foreign Policy Support scores for 1959:

	DEMOCRATS			
	East	West	South	Midwest
DEMOCRATS				
Both Chambers	75%	60%	49%	74%
Senate	64	50	49	66
House	80	81	49	79
REPUBLICANS	REPUBLICANS			
	Both Chambers	75	59	60
Senate	80	63	79	62
House	70	57	46	47

Regional Domestic Policy Support scores for 1959:

	DEMOCRATS			
	East	West	South	Midwest
DEMOCRATS				
Both Chambers	35%	29%	36%	34%
Senate	29	26	39	31
House	36	33	35	34
REPUBLICANS	REPUBLICANS			
	Both Chambers	73	72	68
Senate	77	75	75	67
House	70	70	65	72

Individual Scores

Highest individual scorers in Eisenhower-Support -- those who voted "with" the President most often in 1959:

SENATE

Democratic	Republican
Lausche (Ohio)	83%
Thurmond (S.C.)	66
Holland (Fla.)	64
Robertson (Va.)	61
Stennis (Miss.)	56
Byrd (Va.)	56

HOUSE

Democratic	Republican
Gary (Va.)	57%
Clark (Pa.)	57
Stratton (N.Y.)	57
Boland (Mass.)	57
Lankford (Md.)	57

Highest individual scorers in Eisenhower-Opposition -- those who voted "against" the President most often in 1959:

SENATE

Democratic	Republican
Johnston (S.C.)	75%
Byrd (W.Va.)	68
Morse (Ore.)	68
Engle (Calif.)	64
Cannon (Nev.)	63
Mansfield (Mont.)	63

*Eligible for 22 Eisenhower-issue roll calls.

HOUSE

Democratic	Republican
Harmon (Ind.)	78%
Grant (Ala.)	72
Brown (Ga.)	70
Bailey (W.Va.)	69
Hargis (Kan.)	69
Mitchell (Ga.)	69

Eisenhower Support-Opposition Scores**Senate All Issues -- 1959 & 85th Congress**

1. OVER-ALL SUPPORT Score, 1959. Percentage of 121 Eisenhower-issue roll calls in 1959 -- both foreign and domestic -- on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.
2. OVER-ALL OPPOSITION Score, 1959. Percentage of 121 Eisenhower-issue roll calls in 1959 -- both foreign and domestic -- on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

3. OVER-ALL SUPPORT Score, 85th Congress. Percentage of 155 Eisenhower-issue roll calls in 1957 and 1958 -- both foreign and domestic -- on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

4. OVER-ALL OPPOSITION Score, 85th Congress. Percentage of 155 Eisenhower-issue roll calls in 1957 and 1958 -- both foreign and domestic -- on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

Headnotes

*Not eligible for all 121 Eisenhower-issue roll calls in 1959; percentage score is based on number of votes for which Senator was eligible.

-Not a Senator in 1958.

†Score as Member of House of Representatives in 85th Congress.

	1 2 3 4				1 2 3 4				1 2 3 4				PRESIDENTIAL SUPPORT			
													1959 Session and 85th Congress			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA					INDIANA				NEBRASKA							
Hill	39	53	50	46	Hartke	31	53	-	Curtis	74	21	70	26			
Sparkman	36	51	48	41	Capehart	58	17	62	Hruska	75	17	68	19			
ALASKA					IOWA				NEVADA							
Bartlett	29	61	-	-	Hickenlooper	82	11	85	Bible	38	51	51	42			
Gruening	25	61	-	-	Martin	75	13	81	Cannon	36	63	-	-			
ARIZONA					KANSAS				NEW HAMPSHIRE							
Hayden	48	46	63	30	Carlson	73	11	81	Bridges	69	10	49	12			
Goldwater	59	14	57	20	Schoeppel	61	25	58	Cotton	86	11	75	17			
ARKANSAS					KENTUCKY				NEW JERSEY							
Fulbright	36	42	40	38	Cooper	69	23	76	Williams	38	53	-	-			
McClellan	47	37	41	43	Morton	83	7	88	Case	77	15	80	18			
CALIFORNIA					LOUISIANA				NEW MEXICO							
Engle	32	64	46	25‡	Ellender	30	56	51	Anderson	38	45	48	32			
Kuchel	74	16	84	15	Long	24	55	41	Chavez	28	33	28	34			
COLORADO					MAINE				NEW YORK							
Carroll	38	60	54	41	Muskie	41	44	-	Javits	69	26	69	18			
Allott	75	18	79	15	Smith	71	29	71	Keating	83	17	70‡	26‡			
CONNECTICUT					MASSACHUSETTS				NORTH CAROLINA							
Dodd	39	44	-	-	Kennedy	31	48	48	Ervin	46	50	45	44			
Bush	91	5	83	10	Saltonstall	80	12	77	Jordan	36	51	52	44			
DELAWARE					MICHIGAN				NORTH DAKOTA							
Frear	37	41	44	34	Hart	38	58	-	Langer	33	58	25	45			
Williams	83	12	74	26	McNamara	36	55	52	Young	49	39	48	37			
FLORIDA					MINNESOTA				OHIO							
Holland	64	31	50	24	Humphrey	36	46	51	Lausche	83	17	65	19			
Sathers	42	43	46	35	McCarthy	31	55	53‡	Young	39	58	-	-			
GEORGIA					MISSISSIPPI				OKLAHOMA							
Russell	41	39	42	53	Eastland	45	42	43	Kerr	28	57	45	43			
Talmadge	46	51	37	52	Stennis	56	43	54	Monroney	35	54	49	34			
HAWAII					Hennings	33	48	37	OREGON							
Long	27‡	45*	-	-	Symington	33	54	56	Morse	26	68	37	52			
Fong	59‡	41*	-	-	Mansfield	27	63	43	Neuberger	42	45	63	37			
IDAHO					Murray	12	32	35	PENNSYLVANIA							
Church	33	45	55	36				Clark	42	53	57	37				
Dworsak	74	20	69	31				Scott	77	21	60‡	16‡				
ILLINOIS								RHODE ISLAND								
Douglas	40	55	55	44				Green	37	40	59	30				
Dirksen	87	7	88	7				Pastore	44	49	57	39				

Democrats in this type; Republicans in *Italics*

Eisenhower Support-Opposition Scores

Senate Domestic Policy -- 1959 & 85th Congress

1. DOMESTIC POLICY SUPPORT Score, 1959. Percentage of 92 Eisenhower-issue roll calls on domestic matters in 1959 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.
2. DOMESTIC POLICY OPPOSITION Score, 1959. Percentage of 92 Eisenhower-issue roll calls on domestic matters in 1959 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.
3. DOMESTIC POLICY SUPPORT Score, 85th Congress. Percentage of 111 Eisenhower-issue roll calls on domestic matters in 1957 and 1958 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.
4. DOMESTIC POLICY OPPOSITION Score, 85th Congress. Percentage of 111 Eisenhower-issue roll calls on domestic matters in 1957 and 1958 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

Headnotes

*Not eligible for all 92 Eisenhower-issue roll calls on domestic matters in 1959; percentage score is based on number of votes for which Senator was eligible.

-Not a Senator in 1958.

†Score as Member of House of Representatives in 85th Congress.

	1 2 3 4				1 2 3 4				1 2 3 4				PRESIDENTIAL SUPPORT				
													1959 Session and 85th Congress				
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
ALABAMA					INDIANA				NEBRASKA				SOUTH CAROLINA				
Hill	28	61	40	57	Hartke	25	61	-	Curtis	83	12	79	Johnston	24	75	30	
Sparkman	24	62	41	50	Capehart	52	20	57	Hruska	86	9	76	Thurmond	74	26	56	
ALASKA					IOWA				Bible	37	51	58	Case	55	15	71	
Bartlett	27	63	-	-	Hickenlooper	85	8	82	Cannon	30	68	-	Mundt	72	26	71	
Gruening	22	61	-	-	Martin	75	12	77	NEW HAMPSHIRE	70	7	52	Chavez	36	52	30	
ARIZONA					Schoeppel	68	15	62	Bridges	87	9	74	Gore	24	59	25	
Hayden	37	57	56	38	KANSAS	Carlson	71	10	79	Colton	27	65	-	Johnson	32	63	46
Goldwater	68	5	61	18	Morton	68	15	62	Williams	77	18	75	Robertson	67	29	50	
ARKANSAS					Cooper	63	26	72	Case	80	18	66	McCarthy	26	61	42	
Fulbright	24	50	29	42	Morton	87	5	86	NEW JERSEY	63	32	62	McCoy	27	61	-	
McClellan	49	36	41	43	MAINE	Muskie	30	53	-	Keating	50	46	45	McNally	22	66	31
CALIFORNIA					Ellender	28	54	51	NEW YORK	47	50	46	McCloskey	65	21	66	
Engle	27	67	45‡	24‡	Long	22	64	42	Anderson	36	52	50	Byrd	62	10	41	
Kuchel	68	18	81	18	MAINE	Smith	66	34	67	Young	50	36	53	Robertson	67	29	50
COLORADO					MARYLAND	Beall	70	14	70	NEW YORK	30	61	24	McGowen	26	64	52
Carroll	26	71	43	50	Butler	79	9	59	Ervin	47	50	46	McNally	27	71	73	
Allott	76	17	73	19	Kennedy	24	58	41	Jordan	36	50	56	McNally	27	61	-	
CONNECTICUT					Saltonstall	83	11	75	North Dakota	30	61	24	McCloskey	27	66	31	
Dodd	29	52	-	-	MICHIGAN	Hart	29	70	-	Ohio	30	61	24	McCloskey	27	61	-
Bush	91	5	78	12	McNamara	23	68	41	Lausche	32	66	-	McCloskey	27	66	31	
DELAWARE					MINNESOTA	Humphrey	21	57	40	Young	32	66	-	McCloskey	27	66	31
Frear	41	38	48	32	McCarthy	26	67	51‡	OKLAHOMA	28	55	50	McCloskey	27	66	31	
Williams	92	2	77	22	MISSISSIPPI	Eastland	51	37	44	Kerr	26	63	45	McCloskey	27	66	31
FLORIDA					Stennis	59	40	52	Monrone	18	74	35	McCloskey	27	66	31	
Holland	61	32	44	32	MISSOURI	Symington	20	62	31	Neuberger	30	54	53	McCloskey	27	66	31
Smathers	41	47	34	42	MONTANA	Hennings	22	63	48	PENNSYLVANIA	28	67	46	McCloskey	27	66	31
GEORGIA					McCarthy	Mansfield	21	71	35	Clark	72	26	60‡	McCloskey	27	66	31
Russell	41	36	45	50	McCormick	Murray	10	34	28	Green	24	49	50	McCloskey	27	66	31
Talmadge	47	50	38	50	MISSOURI				Scott	35	58	48	McCloskey	27	66	31	
HAWAII					MISSOURI				Neuberger	24	49	50	McCloskey	27	66	31	
Long	21*	64*	-	-	PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA	28	67	46	McCloskey	27	66	31	
Fong	71*	29*	-	-	MISSOURI				Clark	72	26	60‡	McCloskey	27	66	31	
IDAHO					PENNSYLVANIA				Green	24	49	50	McCloskey	27	66	31	
Church	25	52	48	42	PENNSYLVANIA				Scott	35	58	48	McCloskey	27	66	31	
Dworsak	82	11	79	21	PENNSYLVANIA				Neuberger	24	49	50	McCloskey	27	66	31	
ILLINOIS					PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA	28	67	46	McCloskey	27	66	31	
Douglas	36	58	44	58	PENNSYLVANIA				Green	72	26	60‡	McCloskey	27	66	31	
Dirksen	91	3	87	7	PENNSYLVANIA				Scott	24	49	50	McCloskey	27	66	31	
					PENNSYLVANIA				Neuberger	35	58	48	McCloskey	27	66	31	
					PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA	24	49	50	McCloskey	27	66	31	
					PENNSYLVANIA				Neuberger	35	58	48	McCloskey	27	66	31	
					PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA	24	49	50	McCloskey	27	66	31	
					PENNSYLVANIA				Neuberger	35	58	48	McCloskey	27	66	31	
					PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA	24	49	50	McCloskey	27	66	31	
					PENNSYLVANIA				Neuberger	35	58	48	McCloskey	27	66	31	
					PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA	24	49	50	McCloskey	27	66	31	
					PENNSYLVANIA				Neuberger	35	58	48	McCloskey	27	66	31	
					PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA	24	49	50	McCloskey	27	66	31	
					PENNSYLVANIA				Neuberger	35	58	48	McCloskey	27	66	31	
					PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA	24	49	50	McCloskey	27	66	31	
					PENNSYLVANIA				Neuberger	35	58	48	McCloskey	27	66	31	
					PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA	24	49	50	McCloskey	27	66	31	
					PENNSYLVANIA				Neuberger	35	58	48	McCloskey	27	66	31	
					PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA	24	49	50	McCloskey	27	66	31	
					PENNSYLVANIA				Neuberger	35	58	48	McCloskey	27	66	31	
					PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA	24	49	50	McCloskey	27	66	31	
					PENNSYLVANIA				Neuberger	35	58	48	McCloskey	27	66	31	
					PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA	24	49	50	McCloskey	27	66	31	
					PENNSYLVANIA				Neuberger	35	58	48	McCloskey	27	66	31	
					PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA	24	49	50	McCloskey	27	66	31	
					PENNSYLVANIA				Neuberger	35	58	48	McCloskey	27	66	31	
					PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA	24	49	50	McCloskey	27	66	31	
					PENNSYLVANIA				Neuberger	35	58	48	McCloskey	27	66	31	
					PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA	24	49	50	McCloskey	27	66	31	
					PENNSYLVANIA				Neuberger	35	58	48	McCloskey	27	66	31	
					PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA	24	49	50	McCloskey	27	66	31	
					PENNSYLVANIA				Neuberger	35	58	48	McCloskey	27	66	31	
					PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA	24	49	50	McCloskey	27	66	31	
					PENNSYLVANIA				Neuberger	35	58	48	McCloskey	27	66	31	
					PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA	24	49	50	McCloskey	27	66	31	
					PENNSYLVANIA				Neuberger	35	58	48	McCloskey	27	66	31	
					PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA	24	49	50	McCloskey	27	66	31	
					PENNSYLVANIA				Neuberger	35	58	48	McCloskey	27	66	31	
					PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA	24	49	50	McCloskey	27	66	31	
					PENNSYLVANIA				Neuberger	35	58	48	McCloskey	27	66	31	
					PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA	24	49	50	McCloskey	27	66	31	
					PENNSYLVANIA				Neuberger	35	58	48	McCloskey	27	66	31	
					PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA	24	49	50	McCloskey	27	66	31	
					PENNSYLVANIA				Neuberger	35	58	48	McCloskey	27	66	31	
					PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA	24	49	50	McCloskey	27	66	31	
					PENNSYLVANIA				Neuberger	35	58	48	McCloskey	27	66	31	
					PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA	24	49	50	McCloskey	27	66	31	
					PENNSYLVANIA				Neuberger	35	58	48	McCloskey	27	66	31	
					PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA	24	49	50	McCloskey	27	66	31	
					PENNSYLVANIA				Neuberger	35	58	48	McCloskey	27	66	31	
					PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA	24	49	50	McCloskey	27	66	31	
					PENNSYLVANIA				Neuberger	35	58	48	McCloskey	27	66	31	
					PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA	24	49	50	McCloskey	27	66	31	
					PENNSYLVANIA				Neuberger	35	58	48	McCloskey	27	66	31	
					PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA	24	49	50	McCloskey	27	66	31	
					PENNSYLVANIA				Neuberger	35	58	48	McCloskey	27	66	31	
					PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA	24	49	50	McCloskey	27	66	31	
					PENNSYLVANIA				Neuberger	35	58	48	McCloskey	27	66	31	
					PENNSYLVANIA				PENNSYLVANIA	24	49	50	McCloskey	27	66	31	
					PENNSYLVANIA			</									

Eisenhower Support-Opposition Scores**Senate Foreign Policy -- 1959 & 85th Congress**

1. FOREIGN POLICY SUPPORT Score, 1959. Percentage of 29 Eisenhower-issue roll calls in the field of foreign policy in 1959 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.
2. FOREIGN POLICY OPPOSITION Score, 1959. Percentage of 29 Eisenhower-issue roll calls in the field of foreign policy in 1959 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.
3. FOREIGN POLICY SUPPORT Score, 85th Congress. Percentage of 44 Eisenhower-issue roll calls in the field of foreign policy in 1957 and 1958 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.
4. FOREIGN POLICY OPPOSITION Score, 85th Congress. Percentage of 44 Eisenhower-issue roll calls in the field of foreign policy in 1957 and 1958 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

Headnotes

*Not eligible for all 29 Eisenhower-issue roll calls on foreign policy matters in 1959; percentage score is based on number of votes for which Senator was eligible.

-Not a Senator in 1958.

†Score as a Member of House of Representatives in 85th Congress.

	1 2 3 4				1 2 3 4				1 2 3 4				PRESIDENTIAL SUPPORT 1959 Session and 85th Congress
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
ALABAMA					INDIANA				NEBRASKA				
Hill	72	28	77	20	Hartke	48	28	-	Curtis	45	52	48	52
Sparkman	76	17	68	20	Capehart	76	10	75	Cruska	41	45	48	41
ALASKA					IOWA				NEVADA				
Bartlett	34	55	-	-	Hickenlooper	72	21	93	Bible	41	52	41	55
Gruening	34	62	-	-	Martin	76	17	89	Cannon	52	45	-	-
ARIZONA					KANSAS				NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Hayden	83	14	82	11	Carlson	79	14	86	Bridges	66	21	41	11
Goldwater	28	41	45	25	Schoeppel	38	55	48	Cotton	83	17	77	9
ARKANSAS					KENTUCKY				NEW JERSEY				
Fulbright	76	17	68	25	Cooper	86	14	86	Williams	72	14	-	-
McClellan	41	41	41	41	Morton	72	10	91	Case	76	3	93	5
CALIFORNIA					LOUISIANA				NEW MEXICO				
Engle	48	52	50‡	29‡	Ellender	34	62	50	Anderson	45	21	45	36
Kuchel	93	7	91	7	Long	31	24	36	Chavez	28	38	23	41
COLORADO					MAINE				NEW YORK				
Carroll	76	24	80	18	Muskie	76	14	-	Javits	90	7	86	0
Allott	72	21	93	5	Smith	86	14	82	Keating	90	10	83‡	4‡
CONNECTICUT					MARYLAND				NORTH CAROLINA				
Dodd	69	17	-	-	Beall	79	17	95	Ervin	45	48	41	41
Bush	90	3	93	5	Butler	72	21	50	Jordan	34	55	38	56
DELAWARE					MASSACHUSETTS				NORTH DAKOTA				
Frear	24	52	34	41	Kennedy	55	17	68	Langer	41	48	27	32
Williams	52	45	64	36	Saltonstall	72	17	82	Young	45	48	36	50
FLORIDA					MICHIGAN				OHIO				
Holland	72	28	66	5	Hart	66	21	-	Lausche	83	17	70	11
Smathers	45	31	75	16	McNamara	79	14	80	Young	62	31	-	-
GEORGIA					MINNESOTA				OKLAHOMA				
Russell	41	48	34	61	Humphrey	83	14	80	Kerr	28	62	34	43
Talmadge	45	55	34	57	McCarthy	45	17	58‡	Monroney	62	24	59	18
HAWAII					MISSISSIPPI				OREGON				
Long	38* 13*	-	-		Eastland	28	59	41	Morse	52	48	45	45
Fong	38* 62*	-	-		Stennis	48	52	57	Neuberger	79	17	89	11
IDAHO					MISSOURI				PENNSYLVANIA				
Church	59	21	73	20	Hennings	76	3	52	Clark	86	7	86	11
Duorshak	52	48	43	57	Symington	69	24	77	Scott	93	3	58‡	13‡
ILLINOIS					MONTANA				RHODE ISLAND				
Douglas	55	45	82	16	Mansfield	48	38	61	Green	79	10	82	16
Dirksen	72	21	91	7	Murray	17	28	52	Pastore	72	21	80	16

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

Eisenhower Support-Opposition Scores

House All Issues - 1959 & 85th Congress

1. OVER-ALL SUPPORT Score, 1959. Percentage of 54 Eisenhower-issue roll calls in 1959 -- both foreign and domestic -- on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.
2. OVER-ALL OPPOSITION Score, 1959. Percentage of 54 Eisenhower-issue roll calls in 1959 -- both foreign and domestic -- on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.
3. OVER-ALL SUPPORT Score, 85th Congress. Percentage of 110 Eisenhower-issue roll calls in 1957 and 1958 -- both foreign and domestic -- on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.
4. OVER-ALL OPPOSITION Score, 85th Congress. Percentage of 110 Eisenhower-issue roll calls in 1957 and 1958 -- both foreign and domestic -- on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

Headnotes

* Not eligible for all 54 Eisenhower-issue roll calls in 1959; percentage score is based on number of votes for which Representative was eligible.
--Not a Representative in 1958.

												PRESIDENTIAL SUPPORT			
												1959 Session and 85th Congress			
												1 2 3 4			
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA				25 Kasem	37	56	--	25 Kasem	38*	62*	--	IOWA			
3 Andrews	20	63	34	65	17	King	48	52	75	25		4 Carter	31	37	--
1 Boykin	17	50	35	35	26 Roosevelt	37	54	58	25		6 Coad	41	48	66	24
7 Elliott	30	54	67	30	21 Hiestand	67	24	35	49		5 Smith	48	52	--	--
2 Grant	28	72	29	53	22 Holt	67	26	54	37		2 Wolf	46	50	--	--
9 Huddleston	37	61	54	46	18 Hosmer	80	13	61	31		3 Gross	59	41	32	59
8 Jones	35	61	67	33	16 Jackson	61	7	48	31		8 Hoeven	74	26	49	43
5 Rains	39	59	50	28	24 Lipscomb	72	24	53	45		7 Jensen	59	35	37	55
4 Roberts	39	50	55	35	15 McDonough	56	22	50	40		1 Schuengel	81	19	65	27
6 Selden	37	63	48	52	20 Smith	65	26	42	51		KANSAS				
ALASKA					COLORADO						5 Breeding	50	50	65	29
AL Rivers	41	54	--	--	4 Aspinall	43	50	59	25		2 George	46	54	--	--
ARIZONA					2 Johnson	39	44	--			3 Hargis	28	69	--	--
2 Udall	50	46	67	18	1 Rogers	54	46	65	22		1 Avery	81	19	65	29
1 Rhodes	69	24	63	28	3 Chenoweth	65	35	68	31		4 Rees	67	33	59	41
ARKANSAS					CONNECTICUT						6 Smith	52	41	26	54
5 Alford	26	63	--	--	2 Bowles	43	46	--			KENTUCKY				
1 Gathings	43	54	47	50	1 Daddario	52	41	--			3 Burke	46	50	--	--
4 Harris	37	63	51	46	3 Giaimo	50	43	--			4 Cheff	35	54	53	37
2 Mills	44	56	52	46	4 Irwin	52	46	--			2 Natcher	43	57	65	35
6 Norrell	44	56	48	46	AL Kowalski	48	50	--			7 Perkins	37	56	72	27
3 Trimble	43	57	56	31	5 Monagan	54	37	--			5 Spence	33	50	53	32
CALIFORNIA					AL McDowell	54	44	--			1 Stubblefield	41	54	--	--
7 Cahalan	37	50	--	--	FLORIDA						6 Watts	35	54	56	35
14 Hagen	44	44	75	25	2 Bennett	50	50	50	50		8 Siler	46	41	37	40
2 Johnson	43	57	--	--	4 Fascell	52	48	60	37		LOUISIANA				
11 McFall	44	56	71	27	7 Haley	46	54	31	69		2 Boggs	37	54	56	34
1 Miller (C.W.)	48	52	--	--	5 Herlong	52	37	37	55		4 Brooks	43	48	29	48
8 Miller (G.P.)	44	41	54	18	8 Matthews	44	56	45	51		1 Hebert	39	48	29	40
3 Moss	39	54	68	27	6 Rogers	48	52	46	54		8 McSween	44	44	--	--
29 Saund	44	52	61	28	3 Sikes	19	56	37	51						
5 Shelley	30	41	57	23	1 Cramer	76	17	54	42						
27 Sheppard	33	48	51	25	GEORGIA										
12 Sisk	43	54	67	30	8 Blitch	24	57	27	53						
6 Baldwin	80	20	81	19	10 Brown	30	70	45	55						
10 Gubser	67	19	67	23	5 Davis	37	56	22	69						
4 Mailiard	61	19	55	19	4 Flynt	41	54	22	73						
13 Teague	74	17	55	36	3 Forrester	30	63	33	65						
28 Utu	63	30	39	54	9 Landrum	26	57	31	57						
30 Wilson	74	11	54	24	7 Mitchell	26	69	44	44						
9 Younger	80	15	62	33	2 Pilcher	22	67	40	44						
Los Angeles County					1 Preston	26	52	29	29						
23 Doyle	48	52	60	17	6 Vinson	43	52	45	35						
19 Holifield	28	43	62	25											

Democrats in this type; Republicans in *Italics*

	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		
6 Morrison	17	41	26	33	NEBRASKA	3 Brock	43	57	--	7 Lennon	33	63	36	52		
5 Passman	35	54	44	52		4 McGinley	46	48	--	5 Scott	39	50	31	63		
7 Thompson	17	41	28	45		2 Cunningham	72	28	54	11 Whitenet	33	59	28	68		
3 Willis	30	50	31	58		1 Weaver	54	37	55	10 Jonas	72	28	47	53		
MAINE					NEVADA	AL Baring	31	50	50	32	AL Burdick	41	52	--	--	
2 Coffin	56	39	64	22		AL Short	67	26	--		AL Short	67	26	--	--	
1 Oliver	43	57	--	--	NEVADA	2 Bass	80	11	61	27	9 Ashley	48	41	65	22	
3 McIntire	76	20	47	35		1 Merrow	59	33	69	24	11 Cook	46	44	--	--	
MARYLAND					NEW JERSEY	11 Addonizio	44	48	77	22	20 Feighan	48	44	59	38	
2 Brewster	56	41	--	--		14 Daniels	52	46	--		18 Hays	35	44	50	25	
4 Fallon	54	39	53	37		13 Gallagher	50	46	--		19 Kirwan	44	52	58	32	
6 Foley	50	46	--	--		10 Rodino	48	44	78	21	17 Levering	52	48	--	--	
7 Friedel	50	48	58	24		4 Thompson	46	48	69	23	10 Moeller	48	35	--	6 Vacancy	
3 Gormatz	39	43	64	24		3 Aucincloss	80	7	60	26	21 Vanik	50	48	65	24	
1 Johnson	46	39	--	--		1 Cabill	81	13	--		14 Ayres	83	13	69	24	
5 Lankford	57	41	69	25		8 Canfield	17	13	79	20	13 Baumhart	54	13	54	26	
MASSACHUSETTS						6 Dwyer	81	19	85	13	8 Betts	69	22	49	50	
2 Boland	57	41	74	24		5 Frelinghuysen	76	7	74	14	22 Bolton	63	13	61	25	
13 Burke	48	52	--	--		2 Glenn	74	6	64	12	16 Bow	67	17	41	48	
4 Donohue	48	43	64	32		9 Osmers	81	9	75	19	7 Brown	70	22	49	51	
7 Lane	48	48	64	35		12 Wallbauer	72	13	--		12 Devine	70	26	--	--	
8 Macdonald	44	37	50	32		7 Widnall	80	13	77	16	15 Henderson	65	33	42	48	
12 McCormack	39	54	63	17		NE MEXICO	AL Montoya	48	48	57	24	2 Hess	61	19	52	39
11 O'Neill	44	44	57	28		AL Morris	44	56	--		5 Latta	78	22	--	--	
3 Philbin	44	44	61	35		NEW YORK	41 Dulski	50	46	--		4 McCulloch	72	28	45	44
6 Bates	85	15	64	36		30 O'Brien	37	28	65	20	23 Minshall	57	19	49	44	
1 Conte	83	17	--	--		32 Stratton	57	43	--		3 Schenck	83	17	58	42	
10 Curtis	83	13	71	22		27 Barry	81	7	--		1 Scherer	61	30	33	45	
9 Keith	87	13	--	--		3 Becker	76	15	51	41	OKLAHOMA	3 Albert	37	52	70	26
14 Martin	48	9	74	20		2 Dermanian	80	15	55	34	2 Edmondson	44	52	61	28	
5 Rogers	56	35	70	24		26 Dooley	74	15	65	24	5 Jarman	48	50	66	32	
MICHIGAN						33 Kilburn	56	11	33	28	6 Morris	41	59	51	30	
7 O'Hara	43	54	--	--		40 Miller	63	9	44	28	4 Steed	30	63	52	28	
12 Bennett	52	46	62	34		39 Ostertag	89	11	67	30	1 Belcher	67	28	44	46	
8 Bentley	69	24	44	32		42 Pillion	57	22	46	43	OREGON	3 Green	35	54	61	31
18 Broomfield	76	19	80	17		36 Pirnie	76	20	--		4 Porter	33	52	66	27	
10 Cederberg	74	24	51	45		34 Goodeell	78	8*	--		2 Ullman	33	59	67	31	
6 Chamberlain	87	13	71	26		35 Riebelman	72	17	63	27	1 Norblad	65	26	58	29	
5 Ford	63	13	75	24		37 Robison	80	19	63	31	PENNSYLVANIA	25 Clark	57	43	68	25
9 Griffin	87	9	77	18		28 St. George	52	17	52	35	21 Dent	39	52	68	28	
4 Hoffman	48	28	32	51		36 Taber	72	22	51	46	11 Flood	39	56	66	25	
3 Johansen	61	35	37	63		31 Taylor	39	13	32	27	30 Holland	41	52	71	21	
11 Knox	59	41	62	33		38 Weis	69	13	55	21	28 Moorhead	46	50	--	--	
2 Meader	69	19	60	35		29 Wharton	69	22	45	46	26 Morgan	39	52	69	25	
Detroit-Wayne County						8 Anfuso	19	37	44	17	10 Prokop	46	54	--	--	
13 Diggs	41	39	55	15		24 Buckley	22	33	15	8	19 Quigley	52	46	--	--	
15 Dingell	39	54	70	29		11 Celler	24	52	59	26	14 Rhodes	54	46	79	21	
17 Griffiths	54	43	64	25		7 Delaney	43	52	63	32	15 Walter	48	35	45	24	
16 Lesinski	48	37	62	25		23 Dollinger	31	56	66	23	17 Bush	76	13	53	38	
1 Machrowicz	43	43	65	21		19 Farbstein	33	48	67	22	29 Corbett	72	26	79	19	
14 Rabaut	33	41	65	32		22 Healey	33	54	63	21	8 Curtin	76	20	81	18	
MINNESOTA						6 Holtzman	46	52	37	7 Dague	76	17	57	36		
8 Blatnik	37	52	59	33		20 Teller	24	48	65	22	12 Fenton	81	19	72	25	
4 Karth	46	54	--	--		10 Kelly	46	48	65	29	27 Fulton	72	28	76	17	
6 Marshall	35	44	63	32		9 Keogh	24	46	56	25	28 Gavin	61	31	60	35	
3 Wier	35	61	59	36		13 Multer	37	56	57	27	24 Kearns	59	24	66	22	
7 Andersen	56	33	40	53		16 Powell	22	31	36	9	13 Lafore	80	15	70	24	
1 Quie	74	20	74	26		14 Rooney	39	56	63	29	7 Milliken	83	15	--	--	
5 Judd	85	13	79	16		18 Santangelo	31	56	66	25	16 Mumma	76	17	55	40	
9 Langen	76	24	--	--		20 Teller	24	48	65	22	22 Saylor	59	31	58	34	
2 Nielsen	85	15	--	--		21 Zelenko	33	48	64	21	18 Simpson	63	15	49	33	
MISSISSIPPI						5 Bosch	63	30	47	50	20 Van Zandt	74	26	75	22	
1 Abernethy	33	65	27	72		12 Dorn	67	26	68	26	Philadelphia	1 Barrett	37	50	65	22
6 Colmer	39	56	24	47		25 Fino	52	33	53	33	2 Byrne	44	54	72	25	
3 Smith	43	52	55	45		4 Halpern	76	24	--		2 Granahan	39	52	72	23	
2 Whitten	37	50	28	66		17 Lindsay	85	15	--		5 Green	39	46	61	16	
4 Williams	30	63	22	71		15 Ray	81	19	55	44	4 Nix	43	50	79	10	
5 Winstead	35	57	20	66		9 Alexander	37	63	30	67	6 Toll	41	54	--	--	
MISSOURI						3 Borden	22	35	9	50	RHODE ISLAND	1 Barrett	37	50	65	22
5 Bolling	43	44	71	25		1 Bonner	30	63	35	52	2 Fogarty	44	35	65	19	
7 Brown	28	56	63	33		4 Cooley	31	48	48	37	1 Forand	50	50	65	27	
9 Cannon	37	54	35	59		6 Durham	31	52	43	41	SOUTH CAROLINA	2 Granahan	39	52	72	23
8 Carnahan	43	46	56	18		12 Hall	20	43	--		5 Green	39	46	61	16	
4 Randall	49*	49*	--	--		8 Kitchin	35	63	34	66	4 Nix	43	50	79	10	
6 Hull	41	57	47	49							6 Toll	41	54	--	--	
10 Jones	31	39	41	45												
1 Karsten	44	56	76	24												
11 Moulder	31	59	56	30												
3 Sullivan	44	56	73	23												
2 Curtis	65	19	55	33												
MONTANA																
2 Anderson	33	54	42	25												
1 Metcalf	44	54	70	28												

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics

Eisenhower Support-Opposition Scores**House Domestic Policy -- 1959 & 85th Congress**

- DOMESTIC POLICY SUPPORT Score, 1959. Percentage of 45 Eisenhower-issue roll calls on domestic matters in 1959 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.
- DOMESTIC POLICY OPPOSITION Score, 1959. Percentage of 45 Eisenhower-issue roll calls on domestic matters in 1959 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.
- DOMESTIC POLICY SUPPORT Score, 85th Congress. Percentage of 86 Eisenhower-issue roll calls on domestic matters in 1957 and 1958 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.
- DOMESTIC POLICY OPPOSITION Score, 85th Congress. Percentage of 86 Eisenhower-issue roll calls on domestic matters in 1957 and 1958 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

Headnotes

* Not eligible for all 45 Eisenhower-issue domestic policy roll calls in 1959; percentage score is based on number of votes for which Representative was eligible.
--Not a Representative in 1958.

				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA				25 Kasem	27	67	--	--							
3 Andrews	18	64	36	63	17 King	38	62	72	28	AL Inouye	33*	67*	--	--	
1 Boykin	20	58	31	35	26 Roosevelt	31	64	59	28	IDAHO	40	60	71	29	
7 Elliott	22	62	64	36	21 Hiestand	73	18	33	51	1 Pfost	76	22	44	51	
2 Grant	27	73	30	48	22 Holt	76	20	53	37	ILLINOIS	25 Gray	36	58	64	31
9 Huddleston	27	71	49	51	18 Hosmer	84	11	56	37	21 Mack	36	62	73	26	
8 Jones	29	71	64	36	16 Jackson	62	9	40	37	24 Price	36	64	79	21	
5 Rains	29	69	50	31	24 Lipscomb	82	18	53	45	23 Shipey	31	67	--	--	
4 Roberts	31	58	52	37	15 McDonough	62	16	52	38	16 Allen	80	18	52	45	
6 Selden	27	73	43	57	20 Smith	76	18	44	50	17 Arends	84	16	65	33	
ALASKA					4 Aspinall	33	60	58	35	19 Chipperfield	82	11	45	40	
AL Rivers	33	64	--	--	2 Johnson	36	53	--	--	14 Hoffman	78	22	--	--	
ARIZONA					1 Rogers	44	56	67	30	15 Mason	67	20	24	40	
2 Udall	42	56	69	52	3 Chenoweth	60	40	67	33	18 Michel	73	13	56	34	
1 Rhodes	71	20	63	29	COLORADO					20 Simpson	71	27	--	--	
ARKANSAS					2 Bowles	36	56	--	--	22 Springer	78	22	53	47	
5 Alford	29	62	--	--	1 Daddario	42	49	--	--	Chicago-Cook County					
1 Gathings	44	53	41	57	3 Giaimo	42	51	--	--	12 Boyle	42	58	65	35	
4 Harris	36	64	47	50	4 Irwin	44	56	--	--	1 Dawson	29	64	57	17	
2 Mills	33	67	50	48	AL Kowalski	38	60	--	--	5 Kluczynski	31	62	59	27	
6 Norrell	44	56	50	47	5 Monagan	47	44	--	--	7 Libonati	33	67	78	22	
3 Trimble	31	69	53	34	DELAWARE					3 Murphy	38	62	--	--	
CALIFORNIA					AL McDowell	44	53	--	--	6 O'Brien	33	67	70	28	
7 Cohean	31	58	--	--	FLORIDA					2 O'Hara	33	67	65	34	
14 Hagen	36	53	74	24	2 Bennett	47	53	51	49	11 Pucinski	38	62	--	--	
2 Johnson	31	69	--	--	4 Fascell	42	58	55	44	8 Rostenkowski	31	60	--	--	
11 McFall	33	67	70	28	7 Holey	49	49	34	66	9 Yates	44	56	65	31	
1 Miller (C.W.)	38	62	--	--	5 Herlong	53	40	37	58	13 Church	80	20	55	45	
8 Miller (G.P.)	36	49	51	21	8 Matthews	40	60	42	55	10 Collier	80	18	53	40	
3 Moss	33	64	66	29	6 Rogers	47	53	50	50	4 Derwinski	62	13	--	--	
29 Saund	33	62	60	30	3 Sikes	18	56	40	49	INDIANA					
5 Shelley	22	49	58	24	1 Cramer	76	16	44	50	11 Barr	38	58	--	--	
27 Sheppard	27	53	51	28	GEORGIA					3 Brademas	33	67	--	--	
12 Sisk	33	64	66	31	8 Blitch	24	62	28	52	8 Denton	24	58	62	34	
6 Baldwin	76	24	78	22	10 Brown	27	73	48	52	10 Harmon	13	80	--	--	
10 Gubser	64	20	64	28	5 Davis	40	51	24	70	9 Hogan	27	69	--	--	
4 Mailiard	60	22	55	20	4 Flynt	47	51	24	69	1 Madden	29	69	71	26	
13 Teague	73	20	47	44	3 Forrester	31	67	34	65	5 Roush	38	60	--	--	
28 Utz	73	22	43	49	9 Landrum	27	56	33	55	7 Mitchell	27	49	39	6 Wampler	
30 Wilson	78	11	50	29	2 Pilcher	27	69	42	36	4 Adair	33	67	--	33	
9 Younger	82	16	56	40	1 Preston	22	56	31	37	7 Bray	51	38	55	35	
Los Angeles County					6 Vinson	36	62	43	38	2 Halleck	84	13	62	29	
23 Doyle	38	62	57	19						LOUISIANA					
19 Holifield	18	51	65	23						2 Boggs	27	64	56	37	
										4 Brooks	42	49	28	50	
										1 Hebert	33	58	28	41	
										8 McSweeney	49	42	--	--	

**PRESIDENTIAL
SUPPORT**
1959 Session
and 85th Congress

1 2 3 4

IOWA				
4 Carter	24	44	--	--
6 Coad	33	56	65	27
5 Smith	38	62	--	--
2 Wolf	38	58	--	--
3 Gross	67	33	34	56
8 Hoeven	80	20	49	44
7 Jensen	62	31	44	49
1 Schuengel	78	22	62	33
KANSAS				
5 Breeding	40	60	64	30
2 George	38	62	--	--
3 Hargis	24	71	--	--
1 Avery	78	22	58	35
4 Rees	76	24	64	36
6 Smith	60	33	31	47
KENTUCKY				
3 Burke	38	60	--	--
4 Chelf	29	60	53	45
2 Natcher	31	59	63	37
7 Perkins	27	67	72	28
5 Spence	22	60	48	36
1 Stubblefield	31	64	--	--
6 Watts	27	64	52	37
8 Siler	53	36	43	37
LOUISIANA				
2 Boggs	27	64	56	37
4 Brooks	42	49	28	50
1 Hebert	33	58	28	41
8 McSweeney	49	42	--	--

Democrats in this type; Republicans in *Italics*

1 2 3 4				1 2 3 4				1 2 3 4				1 2 3 4								
6 Morrison	20	44	28	34	NEBRASKA			7 Lennon	33	62	41	49	6 McMillan	29	56	21	67			
5 Passman	33	56	44	45	3 Brock	40	60	--	5 Scott	42	49	33	60	2 Riley	36	58	36	62		
7 Thompson	18	44	30	44	4 McGinley	42	51	--	11 Whitener	36	56	30	67	1 Rivers	31	62	29	47		
3 Willis	31	53	29	59	2 Cunningham	78	22	58	35	10 Jonas	76	24	49	51	SOUTH DAKOTA					
MAINE					1 Weaver	58	36	58	42	NORTH DAKOTA					1 McGovern	36	60	70	27	
2 Coffin	49	47	62	24	NEVADA	AL Baring	36	49	55	2 AL Burdick	33	62	--	--	2 Berry	71	27	53	4.	
1 Oliver	31	59	--	--	2 Bass	80	13	52	34	AL Short	76	20	--	--	TEXAS					
3 McIntire	80	16	50	30	1 Merrow	56	40	65	26	OHIO	9 Ashley	49	47	58	26	6 Boss	31	69	55	41
MARYLAND					11 Addonizio	38	58	76	23	11 Cook	38	53	--	--	9 Davis	29	49	28	30	
2 Brewster	51	49	--	--	14 Daniels	44	56	--	20 Feighan	42	51	56	41	8 Everett	33	67	42	53		
4 Fallon	49	47	45	42	13 Gallagher	44	56	--	18 Hays	33	51	51	24	4 Ewins	20	53	41	47		
6 Foley	40	56	--	--	10 Rodino	42	53	77	19 Kirwan	36	60	57	36	3 Frazier	27	69	44	52		
7 Friedel	42	58	57	24	4 Thompson	38	58	69	23	17 Levering	44	56	--	--	5 Loser	31	47	34	50	
3 Garmatz	31	51	65	28	3 Auchincloss	84	9	57	29	10 Moeller	42	40	--	--	7 Murray	47	44	35	50	
1 Johnson	38	44	--	--	1 Cabili	80	16	--	6 Vacancy					2 Baker	56	40	56	30		
5 Lankford	51	49	67	27	8 Canfield	18	16	80	19	21 Vanik	42	58	60	48	1 Reece	64	22	58	15	
MASSACHUSETTS					6 Dwyer	78	22	83	15	14 Ayres	82	16	65	28	TEXAS					
2 Boland	49	49	70	27	5 Frelinghuysen	80	7	69	17	13 Baumbart	51	16	50	30	3 Beckworth	36	64	63	37	
13 Burke	38	62	--	--	2 Glenn	73	7	71	7	8 Betts	73	20	51	47	2 Brooks	38	62	51	49	
4 Donohue	40	51	62	34	9 Osmers	87	11	73	21	22 Bolton	60	16	56	31	17 Burleson	44	56	34	66	
7 Lane	40	58	65	34	12 Wallbauer	69	16	--	16 Bow	76	11	44	44	22 Casey	44	40	--	--		
8 Macdonald	42	44	45	34	7 Widnall	78	13	76	16	7 Brown	78	18	51	49	7 Dowdy	42	58	28	69	
12 McCormack	31	64	63	17	NEW MEXICO	AL Montoya	38	58	62	23	12 Devine	80	18	--	--	21 Fisher	42	51	36	58
11 O'Neill	36	53	55	30	AL Morris	38	62	--	15 Henderson	73	24	47	47	13 Ikard	36	62	45	52		
3 Philbin	38	53	60	35	NEW YORK	41 Dulski	42	56	--	2 Hess	62	20	49	43	20 Kilday	33	67	49	50	
6 Bates	84	16	58	42	30 O'Brien	31	33	65	21	5 Latte	84	16	--	--	15 Kilgore	51	49	41	59	
1 Conte	80	20	--	--	32 Stratton	49	51	--	4 McCulloch	78	22	47	42	19 Mahon	44	53	43	57		
10 Curtis	87	13	65	26	27 Barry	84	9	--	23 Minshall	62	13	51	42	1 Potman	22	69	57	42		
9 Keith	87	13	--	--	3 Becker	76	18	45	1 Schenck	80	20	52	48	11 Poage	29	44	40	58		
14 Martin	47	11	71	24	2 Deroonian	80	16	50	37	1 Belcher	73	18	35	44	18 Rogers	29	69	36	62	
5 Rogers	47	42	69	27	26 Osterstag	87	13	59	37	3 Albert	29	62	70	29	16 Rutherford	31	69	35	65	
MICHIGAN					39 Pillion	60	27	40	42	2 Edmondson	36	62	67	24	6 Teague	31	53	33	41	
7 O'Hara	33	64	--	--	34 Purnie	76	22	--	5 Jarman	40	60	70	28	8 Thomas	29	69	41	57		
12 Bennett	58	40	67	28	43 Goodell	76*	10*	--	6 Morris	40	60	59	24	9 Thompson	29	69	49	44		
8 Bentley	76	18	44	31	35 Rieblman	71	20	57	34	4 Steed	33	64	58	26	10 Thornberry	36	64	50	44	
18 Broomfield	76	22	78	19	37 Robison	78	20	58	35	1 Belcher	71	24	47	43	12 Wright	42	53	55	44	
10 Cederberg	82	18	55	43	28 St. George	51	18	45	42	3 Green	27	64	64	29	14 Young	36	64	47	44	
6 Chamberlain	84	13	65	31	36 Taber	76	20	43	55	4 Porter	27	62	65	28	5 Alger	76	22	33	56	
5 Ford	60	13	71	29	31 Taylor	42	16	31	33	2 Ullman	27	71	67	31	UTAH					
9 Griffin	84	11	72	22	1 Wainwright	67	16	49	26	1 Norblad	60	29	52	36	2 King	42	58	--	--	
4 Hoffman	53	20	35	48	19 Farbstein	29	58	67	22	PENNSYLVANIA					1 Dixon	76	13	73	26	
3 Jobansen	71	27	40	60	24 Buckley	18	40	20	7	25 Clark	49	51	73	22	VERMONT					
11 Knox	67	33	70	24	11 Celler	18	62	62	28	21 Dent	36	56	74	21	AL Meyer	33	64	--	--	
2 Meader	67	18	56	38	7 Delaney	36	62	60	33	11 Flood	31	67	65	26	VIRGINIA					
Detroit-Wayne County					23 Dollinger	27	67	66	23	30 Holland	31	62	69	24	4 Abritt	58	42	31	63	
13 Diggs	33	47	50	17	19 Farbstein	29	58	67	22	28 Moorhead	38	60	--	--	1 Downing	29	56	--	--	
15 Dingell	33	64	65	34	24 Buckley	18	40	20	7	26 Morgan	31	62	71	26	3 Gary	56	44	47	60	
17 Griffiths	44	51	65	29	22 Healey	27	64	63	21	10 Prokop	36	64	--	--	2 Hardy	40	56	36	59	
16 Lesinski	38	44	58	28	6 Holtzman	38	62	36	7	19 Quigley	44	56	--	--	7 Harrison	58	40	41	57	
1 Machrowicz	31	51	63	21	10 Kelly	38	56	62	31	14 Rhodes	44	56	79	21	9 Jennings	33	67	45	48	
14 Rabaut	29	49	62	35	9 Keogh	16	56	57	27	15 Walter	40	42	42	26	8 Smith	60	33	36	53	
MINNESOTA					13 Multer	29	67	55	28	17 Bush	71	16	49	43	5 Tuck	58	36	37	60	
8 Blatnik	29	62	63	31	16 Powell	20	38	42	8	29 Corbett	67	31	79	19	10 Broyhill	44	29	51	49	
4 Karth	36	64	--	--	14 Rooney	33	64	58	33	8 Curtin	71	24	79	20	6 Poff	73	27	44	56	
6 Marshall	27	53	58	35	18 Santangelo	24	67	65	26	9 Dague	73	20	52	42	WASHINGTON					
3 Wier	27	71	62	35	20 Teller	20	58	67	22	12 Fenton	78	22	74	23	7 Magnuson	31	64	59	30	
7 Andersen	60	29	42	51	21 Zelenko	27	58	64	23	17 Fulton	67	33	74	27	5 Horan	67	31	66	24	
1 Quie	71	24	70	30	5 Bosch	73	22	52	45	23 Gavin	64	29	57	28	3 Mack	76	20	52	43	
5 Judd	82	16	79	19	12 Dorn	67	29	67	31	24 Kearns	53	29	71	21	4 May	71	18	--	--	
9 Langen	71	29	--	--	25 Fino	53	40	51	38	13 Lajore	82	16	68	27	1 Pelly	78	20	66	34	
2 Nelsen	82	18	--	--	4 Halpern	71	29	--	7	26 Milliken	80	18	--	--	6 Tolleson	49	29	76	16	
MISSISSIPPI					17 Lindsay	82	18	--	--	16 Mumma	80	18	50	43	2 Westland	49	20	63	31	
1 Abernethy	38	62	31	67	15 Ray	82	18	--	--	22 Saylor	64	27	65	36	3 Bailey	31	69	48	31	
6 Colmer	44	51	28	43	9 Alexander	40	60	31	65	18 Simpson	69	16	48	36	4 Hechler	47	51	--	--	
3 Smith	33	60	50	49	3 Barden	24	38	10	50	20 Van Zandt	69	31	77	21	5 Kee	38	56	69	26	
2 Whitten	40	49	34	63	1 Bonner	24	69	35	55	SOUTHERN CAROLINA					6 Slack	40	58	--	--	
4 Williams	36	60	27	65	4 Cooley	20	58	47	38	4 Nix	33	60	80	20	2 Staggers	33	60	64	29	
5 Winstead	40	56	24	60	12 Hall	24	38	--	--	6 Toll	33	64	--	--	1 Moore	49	47	66	23	
5 Bolling	31	76	67	28	2 Farnsworth	36	64	44	52	RHODE ISLAND					WISCONSIN					
7 Brown	24	62	69	28	1 Bonner	24	69	35	55	2 Fogarty	38	42	64	22	1 Flynn	31	69	--	--	
9 Cannon	36	56	30	65	4 Cooley	20	58	47	38	1 Forand	40	60	59	30	9 Johnson	40	60	63	31	
8 Carnahan	33	56	50	19	6 Durham	22	62	40	45	SOUTH CAROLINA					2 Kastenmeier	38	62	--	--	
4 Randall	38	60*	--	--	2 Fountain	36	64	44	52	5 Green	31	56	58	19	5 Reuss	38	62	70	29	
6 Hull	40	60	49	47	12 Hall	24	38	--	--	4 Nix	33	60	80	20	4 Zablocki	44	56	72	23	
10 Jones	22	47	37	49	8 Kitchin	38	60	36	63	5 Hemphill	31	58	29	66	8 Byrnes	87	13	53	47	
1 Karsten	33	67	74	26										7 Laird	71	13	47	45		
11 Moulder	29	60	64	42										10 O'Konski	47	44	65	26		
3 Sullivan	33	67	70	28										6 Van Pelt	53	18	43	51		
2 Curtis	69	13	56	34										3 Witbrow	47	16	78	19		
MONTANA														AL Thomson	76	24	63	37		
2 Anderson	24	62	43	24																
1 Metcalf	36	64	66	31																

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

Eisenhower Support-Opposition Scores

House Foreign Policy - 1959 & 85th Congress

1. FOREIGN POLICY SUPPORT Score, 1959. Percentage of 9 Eisenhower-issue roll calls in the field of foreign policy in 1959 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.
2. FOREIGN POLICY OPPOSITION Score, 1959. Percentage of 9 Eisenhower-issue roll calls in the field of foreign policy in 1959 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.
3. FOREIGN POLICY SUPPORT Score, 85th Congress. Percentage of 24 Eisenhower-issue roll calls in the field of foreign policy in 1957 and 1958 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.
4. FOREIGN POLICY OPPOSITION Score, 85th Congress. Percentage of 24 Eisenhower-issue roll calls in the field of foreign policy in 1957 and 1958 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

Headnotes

- * Not eligible for all 9 Eisenhower-issue foreign policy roll calls in 1959; percentage score is based on number of votes for which Representative was eligible.
- Not a Representative in 1958.

												PRESIDENTIAL SUPPORT					
												1959 Session and 85th Congress					
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4		
ALABAMA				25 Kasem	89	0	--										
3 Andrews	33	56	25	75	17 King	100	0	88	13	AL Inouye	100*	0*	--	--			
1 Boykin	0	11	46	33	26 Roosevelt	67	0	54	13	IDAHO							
7 Elliott	67	11	79	8	21 Hiestand	33	56	42	42	1 Frost	56	44	63	38			
2 Grant	33	67	25	71	22 Holt	22	56	54	38	2 Budge	33	44	38	63			
9 Huddleston	89	11	71	29	18 Hosmer	56	22	79	8	ILLINOIS							
8 Jones	67	11	79	21	16 Jackson	56	0	79	8	25 Gray	44	44	33	67			
5 Rains	89	11	50	17	24 Lipscomb	22	56	50	46	21 Mack	89	0	71	25			
4 Roberts	78	11	67	25	15 McDonough	22	56	42	46	24 Price	100	0	83	17			
6 Selden	89	11	67	33	20 Smith	11	57	33	54	23 Shipley	44	33	--	--			
ALASKA					16 Allen	22	67	38	58								
AL Rivers	78	0	--	--	17 Arends	67	11	79	17	COLORADO							
ARIZONA					19 Chipperfield	78	11	79	4	4 Aspinall	89	0	--	--			
2 Udall	89	0	63	21	14 Hoffman	22	56	--	--	2 Daddario	100	0	58	33			
1 Rhodes	56	44	63	25	15 Mason	0	78	0	46	3 Giaimo	89	0	--	--			
ARKANSAS					18 Michel	11	56	38	63	4 Giovino	89	0	--	--			
5 Alford	11	67	--	--	20 Simpson	33	56	--	--	5 Kluczynski	89	0	71	17			
1 Gathings	33	56	71	25	22 Springer	100	0	79	21	6 Herlong	44	22	38	46			
4 Harris	44	56	67	33	CONNECTICUT					7 Monagan	89	0	--	--			
2 Mills	100	0	58	42	2 Boyle	100	0	75	25	8 Matthews	67	33	58	38			
6 Norrell	44	56	42	46	1 Dawson	67	0	50	4	9 Rostenkowski	89	0	71	17			
3 Trimble	100	0	67	21	10 Kowalski	100	0	--	--	10 Church	44	56	25	75			
CALIFORNIA					11 Libonati	100	0	89	11	11 Cramer	78	22	88	13			
7 Cohelan	67	0	--	--	12 Boyle	100	0	75	25	12 Farnsworth	89	0	--	--			
14 Hagen	89	0	75	25	13 Dawson	67	0	75	25	13 Glickman	89	0	--	--			
2 Johnson	100	0	--	--	14 Fazio	100	0	79	21	14 Gruening	89	0	--	--			
11 McFall	100	0	75	25	15 Foley	22	78	21	79	15 Hruska	89	0	--	--			
1 Miller (C.W.)	100	0	--	--	16 Gruening	89	0	--	--	16 Hruska	89	0	--	--			
8 Miller (G.P.)	89	0	63	8	17 Hruska	89	0	--	--	17 Hruska	89	0	--	--			
3 Moss	67	0	75	21	18 Kasten	89	0	--	--	18 Kasten	89	0	--	--			
29 Saund	100	0	63	21	19 Kasten	89	0	--	--	19 Kasten	89	0	--	--			
5 Shelley	67	0	54	17	20 Kasten	89	0	--	--	20 Kasten	89	0	--	--			
27 Sheppard	67	22	50	17	21 Kasten	89	0	--	--	21 Kasten	89	0	--	--			
12 Sisk	89	0	54	25	22 Kasten	89	0	--	--	22 Kasten	89	0	--	--			
6 Baldwin	100	0	92	8	23 Kasten	89	0	--	--	23 Kasten	89	0	--	--			
10 Gubser	78	11	79	4	24 Kasten	89	0	--	--	24 Kasten	89	0	--	--			
4 Mailliard	67	0	54	17	25 Kasten	89	0	--	--	25 Kasten	89	0	--	--			
13 Teague	78	0	83	8	26 Kasten	89	0	--	--	26 Kasten	89	0	--	--			
28 Utt	11	67	25	67	27 Kasten	89	0	--	--	27 Kasten	89	0	--	--			
30 Wilson	56	11	67	4	28 Kasten	89	0	--	--	28 Kasten	89	0	--	--			
9 Younger	67	11	83	8	29 Kasten	89	0	--	--	29 Kasten	89	0	--	--			
Los Angeles County					30 Kasten	89	0	--	--	30 Kasten	89	0	--	--			
23 Doyle	100	0	71	13	31 Kasten	89	0	--	--	31 Kasten	89	0	--	--			
19 Holifield	78	0	50	33	32 Kasten	89	0	--	--	32 Kasten	89	0	--	--			

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
6 Morrison	0	22	21	29	3	Brock	56	44	--	--	7 Lennon	33	67	21	63
5 Passman	44	44	42	33	4	McGinley	67	33	--	--	5 Scott	22	56	25	71
7 Thompson	11	22	21	50	2	Cunningham	44	56	38	58	11 Whitener	22	78	21	71
3 Willis	22	33	38	54	1	Weaver	33	44	46	50	10 Jonas	56	44	42	58
MAINE					NEBRASKA					NORTH DAKOTA					
2 Coffin	89	0	71	13	AL Boring	11	56	33	54	AL Burdick	78	0	--	--	
1 Oliver	100	0	--	--	2 Bass	78	0	92	4	AL Short	22	56	--	--	
3 McIntire	56	44	38	50	1 Merrow	78	0	83	17	OHIO					
2 Brewster	78	0	--	--	11 Addonizio	78	0	83	17	9 Ashley	44	11	88	8	
4 Fallon	78	0	79	21	14 Daniels	89	0	--	--	11 Cook	89	0	--	--	
6 Foley	100	0	--	--	13 Gallagher	78	0	--	--	20 Feighan	78	11	71	29	
7 Friedel	89	0	63	21	10 Rodino	78	0	83	17	18 Hays	44	11	46	25	
3 Garmatz	78	0	71	8	4 Thompson	89	0	71	21	19 Kirwan	89	11	63	17	
1 Johnson	89	11	--	--	3 Auchincloss	56	0	71	17	10 Levering	89	11	--	--	
5 Lankford	89	0	75	21	1 Cabell	89	0	--	--	10 Moeller	78	11	--	--	
MASSACHUSETTS					8 Canfield	11	0	75	25	6 Vacancy					
2 Boland	100	0	88	13	6 Dwyer	100	0	96	4	21 Vanik	89	0	79	8	
13 Burke	100	0	--	--	5 Frelenghuysen	56	11	92	0	14 Ayres	89	0	83	8	
4 Donohue	89	0	71	25	2 Glenn	78	0	33	33	13 Baumhart	67	0	67	13	
7 Lane	89	0	25	38	9 Osmers	56	0	79	13	8 Betts	44	33	38	63	
8 Macdonald	56	0	67	25	12 Wallbauer	89	0	--	--	22 Bolton	78	0	79	4	
12 McCormack	78	0	63	17	7 Widnall	89	11	83	17	16 Bow	22	44	29	63	
11 O'Neill	89	0	67	21	NEW MEXICO					7 Brown	33	44	42	58	
3 Philbin	78	0	67	33	AL Montoya	100	0	42	26	12 Devine	22	67	--	--	
6 Bates	89	11	83	17	AL Morris	78	22	--	--	15 Henderson	22	78	25	54	
1 Conte	100	0	--	--	NEW YORK					2 Hess	56	11	63	25	
10 Curtis	67	11	92	8	41 Dulski	89	0	--	--	5 Latta	44	56	--	--	
9 Keith	89	11	--	--	30 O'Brien	67	0	63	17	4 McCulloch	44	56	38	50	
14 Martin	56	0	83	4	40 Miller	78	0	63	4	23 Minshall	33	44	42	50	
5 Rogers	100	0	75	13	27 Barry	67	0	--	--	3 Schenck	100	0	79	21	
MICHIGAN					3 Becker	78	0	71	25	1 Scherer	0	89	25	46	
7 O'Hara	89	0	--	--	2 Derouman	78	11	71	21	OKLAHOMA					
12 Bennett	22	78	42	54	26 Dooley	44	0	88	8	3 Albert	78	0	71	17	
8 Bentley	33	56	42	33	33 Kilburn	33	0	67	0	2 Edmondson	89	0	38	42	
18 Broomfield	78	0	88	13	40 Miller	78	0	63	4	5 Jarman	89	0	54	46	
10 Cederberg	33	56	38	54	27 Osterriag	100	0	96	42	6 Morris	44	56	21	50	
6 Chamberlain	100	0	92	8	42 Pillion	44	0	71	21	4 Steed	11	56	29	38	
5 Ford	78	11	88	4	34 Pirnie	78	11	--	--	1 Belcher	44	44	33	58	
9 Griffin	100	0	96	4	43 Goodell	88*	0*	--	--	OREGON					
4 Hoffman	22	67	21	54	35 Riehleman	78	0	83	4	3 Green	78	0	50	38	
3 Johansen	11	78	29	71	37 Robison	89	11	89	11	4 Porter	67	0	71	25	
11 Knox	22	78	33	63	28 St. George	56	11	75	13	5 Ullman	67	0	67	29	
2 Meader	78	22	75	25	36 Taber	56	33	79	17	1 Norblad	89	11	79	4	
Detroit-Wayne County					31 Taylor	22	0	33	8	PENNSYLVANIA					
13 Diggs	78	0	75	8	1 Wainwright	78	0	75	4	25 Clark	100	0	50	38	
15 Dingell	67	0	88	13	22 Healey	67	0	63	21	21 Dent	56	33	44	56	
17 Griffiths	100	0	58	13	6 Holtzman	89	0	42	8	11 Flood	78	0	71	21	
16 Lesinski	100	0	75	13	10 Kelly	89	11	71	21	30 Holland	89	0	79	8	
1 Machowicz	100	0	71	21	9 Keogh	67	0	54	21	28 Moorhead	89	0	--	--	
14 Rabaut	56	0	75	21	13 Multer	78	0	67	25	26 Morgan	78	0	63	25	
MINNESOTA					8 Anfuso	33	0	33	8	10 Prokop	100	0	--	--	
8 Blatnik	78	0	46	38	24 Buckley	44	0	0	13	19 Quigley	89	0	--	--	
4 Karth	100	0	--	--	11 Celler	56	0	50	21	14 Rhodes	100	0	79	21	
6 Marshall	78	0	79	21	7 Delaney	78	0	71	29	15 Walter	89	0	54	17	
3 Wier	78	11	50	42	23 Dollinger	56	0	67	21	17 Bush	100	0	67	21	
7 Andersen	33	56	33	58	19 Farbstein	56	0	67	21	29 Corbett	100	0	79	21	
1 Quie	89	0	89	11	22 Healey	67	0	63	21	8 Curtin	100	0	88	13	
5 Judd	100	0	79	8	6 Holtzman	89	0	42	8	9 Dague	89	0	75	17	
9 Langen	100	0	--	--	10 Kelly	89	11	71	21	12 Fenton	100	0	63	29	
2 Nelsen	100	0	--	--	9 Keogh	67	0	54	21	27 Fulton	100	0	83	17	
MISSISSIPPI					13 Multer	78	0	67	25	23 Gavin	44	44	33	58	
1 Abernethy	11	78	13	88	16 Powell	33	0	29	13	24 Kearns	89	0	50	25	
6 Colmer	11	78	8	63	22 Dorn	67	11	79	8	13 Lajore	67	11	78	11	
3 Smith	89	11	71	29	25 Fino	44	0	58	13	7 Milliken	100	0	--	--	
2 Whitten	22	56	8	79	4 Halpern	100	0	--	--	16 Mumma	56	11	71	29	
4 Williams	0	78	4	88	17 Lindsay	100	0	--	--	22 Saylor	33	56	33	50	
5 Winstead	11	67	4	88	15 Ray	78	22	96	4	18 Simpson	33	11	54	21	
MISSOURI					12 Dorn	67	11	79	8	20 Van Zandt	100	0	71	25	
5 Bolling	100	0	83	17	25 Fino	44	0	58	13	Philadelphia					
7 Brown	44	22	42	50	4 Halpern	100	0	--	--	1 Barrett	67	0	71	21	
9 Cannon	44	44	54	38	17 Lindsay	100	0	--	--	3 Byrne	89	0	79	21	
8 Carnahan	89	0	79	17	15 Ray	78	22	96	4	2 Granahan	89	0	79	17	
4 Randall	100	0	--	--	12 Dorn	67	11	79	8	5 Green	78	0	71	8	
6 Hull	44	44	42	58	25 Fino	44	0	58	13	4 Nix	89	0	88	12	
10 Jones	78	0	50	29	3 Barden	11	22	4	50	6 Toll	78	0	--	--	
1 Karsten	100	0	83	17	1 Bonner	56	33	38	42	RHODE ISLAND					
11 Moulder	44	56	29	58	4 Cooley	89	0	54	33	2 Fogarty	78	0	71	8	
3 Sullivan	100	0	83	4	6 Durham	78	0	54	25	1 Forand	100	0	83	17	
2 Curtis	44	44	54	29	2 Fountain	33	44	54	46	3 Dorn	11	67	8	83	
MONTANA					12 Hall	0	67	--	--	5 Hemphill	33	67	13	77	
2 Anderson	78	11	38	29	8 Kitchin	22	78	25	75	WYOMING					
1 Metcalf	89	0	83	17						AL Thomson	44	56	42	58	

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

175 ROLL-CALL VOTES THAT TESTED THE PRESIDENT'S 1959 PROGRAM

Following is a list of the 175 Senate and House roll-call votes in 1959 used by Congressional Quarterly to measure support of President Eisenhower's program.

SENATE VOTES

Listed below are the 121 roll-call votes of 1959 that clearly tested Congressional support in the Senate for President Eisenhower's program. Within each group, the roll calls are listed in their chronological order by CQ roll call (RC) number. Page references are to the 1959 CQ Weekly Report vote charts, which record the votes of each Member.

Senate -- Eisenhower Victories (61)

Domestic Policy (39)

RC 10. S 57. Housing Act of 1959. Clark (D Pa.) amendment to provide \$450 million annually in fiscal years 1959 through 1962 for urban renewal. Rejected 33-56 (D 32-26; R 1-30), Feb. 5, 1959. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position, p. 254.

RC 11. S 57. Monroney (D Okla.)-Gore (D Tenn.) amendment to keep the GI loan interest rate at 4.75 percent, instead of raising it to 5.25 percent, and to give the Federal National Mortgage Assn. \$1 billion additional mortgage-buying power. Rejected 27-58 (D 25-30; R 2-28), Feb. 5. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 255.

RC 17. S 1096. Authorize supplemental appropriations of \$48,354,000 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Passed 91-0 (D 59-0; R 32-0), March 10. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 418.

RC 19. HR 2260. Extension of the draft for four years, until July 1, 1963. Morse (D Ore.) amendment to limit the extension to two years. Rejected 24-67 (D 16-43; R 8-24), March 11. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 418.

RC 20. HR 2260. Passage of the bill. Passed 90-1 (D 59-0; R 31-1), March 11. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 418.

RC 21. S 50. Statehood for Hawaii. Passage of the bill. Passed 76-15 (D 46-14; R 30-1), March 11. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 418.

RC 26. S 722. Authorize Federal loans and grants totaling \$389.5 million for redevelopment of economically depressed rural and industrial areas. Scott (R Pa.) amendment to substitute language authorizing Federal loans totaling \$200 million for rural and industrial areas. Rejected 24-70 (D 3-58; R 21-12), March 23. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 484.

RC 29. HR 5640. Extend until July 1, 1959, certain provisions of the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958. McNamara (D Mich.) amendment to extend all provisions of the Act until July 1, 1960. Rejected 38-49 (D 37-20; R 1-29), March 25. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 484.

RC 31. S 144. A bill to give the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration final authority to approve or disapprove REA loans. Curtis (R Neb.)-Russell (D Ga.) amendment, in the nature of a substitute, to make REA an independent agency. Rejected 13-74 (D 4-51; R 9-23), April 8. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 525.

RC 33. Nomination of Christian A. Herter as Secretary of State, to succeed John Foster Dulles. Confirmed 93-0 (D 60-0; R 33-0), April 21. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 584.

RC 44. S 1555. Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959. Modified Prouty (R Vt.) amendment to bar organizational or recognition picketing if the employer has already recognized another union under the Taft-Hartley Act or if the union lost an NLRB election in the preceding nine months and cannot show that it has since come to represent the majority of the employees or that the employer was guilty of an unfair labor practice in connection with the election. Agreed to 86-4 (D 55-3; R 31-1), April 24. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 616.

RC 51. Nomination of Mrs. Claire Booth Luce as Ambassador to Brazil. Confirmed 79-11 (D 46-11; R 33-0), April 28. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 617.

RC 58. Nomination of Potter Stewart to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Confirmed 70-17 (D 42-17; R 28-0), May 5. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 648.

RC 61. HR 5916. Second Supplemental Appropriation bill granting \$2,843,902,805 in fiscal 1959 funds for various Government agencies. Long (D La.) motion to reconsider the voice vote by which the conference report was agreed to. (If the motion had been accepted, Long intended to move that the bill be returned to conference and the Senate conferees instructed to make further efforts to retain provisions designed to nullify Administration-ordered cuts in Army and Marine Corps manpower.) Rejected 33-45 (D 32-22; R 1-23), May 14. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 712.

RC 64. S 1968. A bill to provide a new wheat program for the 1960 and 1961 crops. Williams (R Del.)-Bush (R Conn.) amendment to limit to \$35,000 the total amount of price support loans to any person for any one year's production of agricultural commodities. Agreed to 57-20 (D 31-20; R 26-0), May 22. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 737.

RC 65. S 1968. Humphrey (D Minn.) amendment to provide price supports of 85 percent of parity, rather than the bill's 80 percent, to wheat farmers reducing acreage by 20 percent. Rejected 30-48 (D 25-26; R 5-22), May 22. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 737.

RC 66. S 1968. Capehart (R Ind.) amendment to repeal all agricultural price support programs and freeze farm surpluses currently held by the Government. Rejected 5-69 (D 1-49; R 4-20), May 22. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 737.

RC 69. HR 5805. Appropriate \$4,664,027,600 for the Treasury and Post Office Departments in fiscal 1960. Johnston (D S.C.) amendment to delete a provision designating \$36.4 million as the public service costs of the Post Office. Rejected 30-34 (D 26-13; R 4-21), May 28. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 781.

RC 70. HR 5805. Clark (D Pa.) amendment to increase by \$12,469,000 -- to \$377,100,000 -- Internal Revenue Service funds for additional enforcement personnel. Rejected 25-31 (D 22-13; R 3-18), May 28. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 781.

RC 75. HR 7007. Authorize \$485,300,000 in fiscal 1960 appropriations for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Passed 88-1 (D 53-1; R 28-0), June 4. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 784.

RC 93. HR 7176. Appropriate \$13,568,500 for the Executive Office of the President and related agencies in fiscal 1960. Douglas (D Ill.) amendment to reduce funds for salaries and expenses of the White House Office and the Bureau of the Budget by \$300,000. Rejected 5-75 (D 5-49; R 0-26), June 24. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 894.

RC 101. HR 7523. Tax Rate Extension Act of 1959. Gore (D Tenn.) amendment to divert from general revenues to the Highway Trust Fund certain percentages of the taxes on sales of trucks, buses, automobiles, lubricating oil and automobile parts. Rejected 32-47 (D 32-20; R 0-27), June 25. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 930.

RC 102. HR 7523. Passage of the bill. Passed 79-0 (D 52-0; R 27-0), June 25. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 930.

RC 103. HR 7523. Adoption of the conference report. Adopted 57-35 (D 25-35; R 32-0), June 29. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 930.

RC 122. HR 7454. Fiscal 1960 Department of Defense appropriation bill, carrying \$39,594,339,000. Modified Symington (D Mo.) amendment to increase from \$1,450,000,000 to \$1,683,900,000 Army procurement funds and designate \$453 million of the total for modernizing Army combat equipment. Rejected 43-48 (D 40-19; R 3-29), July 13. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 987.

RC 140. HR 7040. Independent Offices appropriations for fiscal 1960. Adoption of the conference report. Young (D Ohio)

motion that the Senate recede from its amendment to increase by \$15 million House-approved funds for Federal contributions to the states for civil defense. Rejected 12-71 (D 12-39; R 0-32), July 30. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1082.

RC 141. HR 7040. Magnuson (D Wash.) motion that the Senate insist on its amendment increasing by \$15 million Federal contributions for civil defense and request a further conference with the House. Agreed to 76-8 (D 44-8; R 32-0), July 30. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1082.

RC 150. S 57. Housing Act of 1959. Passage of the bill over the President's veto (two-thirds majority required). Failed to pass 55-40 (D 53-10; R 2-30), Aug. 13. (64 "yeas" were required to override.) A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1118.

RC 155. HR 7650. Veterans' Pension Act of 1959. Morse (D Ore.) amendment providing flat payments of \$75 and \$90 monthly to World War I veterans in lieu of the sliding scale of benefits provided in the bill. Rejected 14-79 (D 12-49; R 2-30), Aug. 13. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1152.

RC 162. S 2539. Housing Act of 1959 (revised bill). Bennett (R Utah) amendment to eliminate a section requiring the Defense Department to buy up Wherry rental housing for the military where there is no Capehart military housing. Agreed to 56-39 (D 28-34; R 28-5), Aug. 18. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1153.

RC 175. S Res 130. Expressing Senate disapproval of President Eisenhower's proposal to reduce fiscal 1960 budget expenditures by \$335 million through an exchange of \$335 million in mortgages held by the Federal National Mortgage Assn. for an equal amount of long-term Treasury bonds held by private owners. Gore (D Tenn.) amendment expressing the sense of the Senate on the Government's obligations in managing and liquidating FNMA's portfolio. Agreed to 88-0 (D 56-0; R 32-0), Aug. 20. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1189.

RC 187. S 1555. Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959. Adoption of the conference report. Adopted 95-2 (D 62-1; R 33-1), Sept. 3. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1237.

RC 188. S 2539. Housing Act of 1959 (revised bill). Passage of the bill over the President's veto (two-thirds majority required). Failed to pass 58-36 (D 52-9; R 6-27), Sept. 4. (63 "yeas" were required to override.) A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1267.

RC 193. HR 8678. Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1959, raising the Federal tax on gasoline from 3 cents to 4 cents per gallon through June 30, 1961. Gore (D Tenn.) amendment to delete the gas tax increase and to substitute provisions repealing the 4 percent tax credit on dividend income and diverting from general revenues to the Highway Trust Fund certain portions of the Federal excise tax on new automobiles from fiscal 1961 through fiscal 1964. Rejected 35-50 (D 33-20; R 2-30), Sept. 5. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1268.

RC 195. HR 8678. McCarthy (D Minn.) amendment to repeal the tax credit on dividend income and divert to the Highway Trust Fund in fiscal 1961-64 certain portions of the Federal tax on autos, in addition to raising the tax on gasoline. Rejected 40-43 (D 38-16; R 2-27), Sept. 5. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1268.

RC 197. HR 8678. Passage of the bill. Passed 70-11 (D 43-9; R 27-2), Sept. 5. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1268.

RC 203. HR 9035. Permit an increase in the interest rate on Series E and H Government savings bonds. Passage of the bill. Passed 86-1 (D 55-0; R 31-1), Sept. 8. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1269.

RC 213. HR 8385. Senate version of the Mutual Security appropriation bill, appropriating \$3,281,813,000 for mutual security in fiscal 1960 and \$410,449,137 for various Federal agencies. Hayden (D Ariz.) motion to suspend the rules so as to permit legislation extending the life of the Civil Rights Commission to be added to an appropriations bill. Agreed to 71-18 (D 43-17; R 28-1), Sept. 14. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1291.

RC 214. HR 8385. Hayden (D Ariz.) amendment to extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission for two years, to Nov. 8, 1961, and appropriate \$500,000 to it. Agreed to 71-18 (D 43-17; R 28-1), Sept. 14. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1291.

Foreign Policy (22)

RC 24. S 1094. To increase the United States' subscriptions to the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank by \$1,375,000,000 and \$3,175,000,000, respectively. Passage of the bill. Passed 73-10 (D 48-5; R 25-5), March 19. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 449.

RC 52. Executive A, 86th Congress, 1st session. A treaty of amity, economic relations and consular rights with the Sultan of Muscat and Oman and dependencies, signed Dec. 20, 1958, to promote investment in the area and agreement on a U.S. consulate. Ratified 89-0 (D 57-0; R 32-0), April 28. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 617.

RC 56. HR 5916. Second Supplemental appropriation bill granting \$2,843,902,805 in fiscal 1959 funds for various Government agencies. Ellender (D La.) amendment to cut the Development Loan Fund appropriation from \$200 million to \$100 million. Rejected 24-54 (D 18-33; R 6-21), April 30. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 620.

RC 76. Executive B, 86th Congress, 1st session. A treaty for the conservation of shrimp, signed with Cuba Aug. 15, 1958. Ratified 80-0 (D 53-0; R 27-0), June 4. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 784.

RC 108. S 1451. Mutual Security Act of 1959. Ellender (D La.) amendment to reduce military assistance authorization from \$1,600,000,000 to \$1,050,000,000. Rejected 38-55 (D 29-30; R 9-25), July 7. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 956.

RC 110. S 1451. Ellender (D La.) amendment to reduce defense support authorization from \$835 million to \$600 million. Rejected 40-53 (D 28-31; R 12-22), July 7. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 956.

RC 111. S 1451. Modified Dodd (D Conn.) amendment providing that, beginning in fiscal 1961, appropriations for military assistance be included in the regular Defense Department budget. Agreed to 56-37 (D 37-22; R 19-15), July 7. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 957.

RC 112. S 1451. Gruening (D Alaska) amendment requiring that, effective with the fiscal 1961 mutual security authorization and appropriation bills, detailed budgets on a country-by-country basis must be submitted to the Congressional committees concerned. Rejected 37-53 (D 34-23; R 3-30), July 7. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 957.

RC 114. S 1451. Morse (D Ore.) amendment to reduce special assistance authorization from \$244,620,000 to \$200,000,000. Rejected 40-51 (D 31-27; R 9-24), July 8. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 957.

RC 115. S 1451. Modified Ellender (D La.) amendment to reduce authorization for the President's contingency fund from \$180 million to \$150 million. Rejected 38-52 (D 32-25; R 6-27), July 8. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 957.

RC 118. HR 7500. Mutual Security Act of 1959 (House bill as amended by Senate), authorizing \$3,543,320,000 in fiscal 1960 appropriations. Passage of the bill. Passed 65-26 (D 39-18; R 26-8), July 8. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 958.

RC 126. Executive E, 86th Congress, 1st session (International Wheat Agreement), providing for U.S. participation in a three-year extension of the Agreement. Ratified 92-1 (D 60-1; R 32-0), July 15. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 987.

RC 127. S 1928. Provide for United States participation in the Inter-American Development Bank and authorize appropriation of \$450 million for that purpose. Passed 89-3 (D 58-2; R 31-1), July 15. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 987.

RC 131. Executive D, 86th Congress, 1st session. (International Sugar Agreement), providing for U.S. participation in a five-year extension of the Agreement. Ratified 85-2 (D 56-1; R 29-1), July 21. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1018.

RC 144. Executive C, 86th Congress, 1st session. A protocol amending the 1944 Convention on the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences to revise the financing of the Institute and place more agricultural experts on its board of directors. Ratified 83-0 (D 51-0; R 32-0), July 30. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1082.

RC 145. Executive F, 86th Congress, 1st session. A protocol supplementing the 1928 Convention on Duties and Rights of States in the Event of Civil Strife. Ratified 81-0 (D 49-0; R 32-0), July 30. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1083.

RC 152. Executive G, 86th Congress, 1st session; Executive D, 85th Congress, 1st session. Exec G, a treaty on Telegraph Regulations (Geneva Revision 1958) with a final protocol to those regulations, was signed for the U.S. at Geneva Nov. 29, 1958. Exec D was a tax treaty with Norway modifying and supplementing a 1949 convention. Ratified en bloc, 93-0 (D 61-0; R 32-0), Aug. 12. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1118.

RC 184. HR 1. Authorize for one year the diversion of additional water from Lake Michigan into the Chicago, Ill., sanitary canal system. Mansfield (D Mont.) motion to table Case (R S.D.) motion to refer HR 1 to the Foreign Relations Committee. Tabling motion rejected 38-42 (D 27-22; R 11-20), Aug. 31. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1236.

RC 186. HR 1. Butler (R Md.) motion to refer the bill to the Foreign Relations Committee. Agreed to 54-34 (D 28-29; R 26-5), Sept. 2. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1236.

RC 210. S 1697. Give the President authority to approve economic aid for Communist-dominated countries other than the Soviet Union or those in the Far East, when important for national security. Passed 49-40 (D 33-23; R 16-17), Sept. 12. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1290.

RC 211. HR 8385. Senate version of the Mutual Security appropriation bill, appropriating \$3,281,813,000 for mutual security in fiscal 1960 and \$410,449,137 for various Federal agencies. Ellender (D La.) amendment to reduce military assistance funds from \$1.3 billion to \$1.2 billion. Rejected 37-53 (D 30-30; R 7-23), Sept. 12. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1291.

RC 215. HR 8385. Passage of the bill. Passed 64-25 (D 41-19; R 23-6), Sept. 14. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1291.

Senate -- Eisenhower Defeats (60)

Domestic Policy (53)

RC 6. S 57. Housing Act of 1959. Capehart (R Ind.) substitute for the Democratic-sponsored housing bill, cutting the total authorization by \$1.3 billion. Rejected 32-58 (D 7-51; R 25-7), Feb. 4. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 254.

RC 7. S 57. Capehart amendment to delete authorization for 35,000 public housing units. Rejected 37-50 (D 13-43; R 24-7), Feb. 4. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 254.

RC 8. S 57. Capehart amendment to reduce authority for additional public housing units to 17,500 units. Rejected 39-53 (D 16-46; R 23-7), Feb. 5. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 254.

RC 9. S 57. Capehart amendment to substitute the Administration's revised urban renewal provisions, calling for a six-year \$1.5 billion program and reduced Federal participation. Rejected 34-56 (D 14-47; R 20-9), Feb. 5. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 254.

RC 12. S 57. Passage of the amended bill, authorizing \$2.7 billion in loans and grants for housing over a six-year period. Passed 60-28 (D 47-10; R 13-18), Feb. 5. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 255.

RC 13. S 1. Federal Airport Act of 1959, authorizing grants of \$465 million to communities for airport construction projects in fiscal years 1960-63. Schoeppel (R Kan.) substitute amendment to continue existing program of \$63 million a year in grants. Rejected 35-53 (D 7-51; R 28-2), Feb. 6. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 264.

RC 14. S 1. Cotton (R N.H.) amendment restricting Federal grants for airport buildings to those which house air safety facilities. Rejected 33-53 (D 5-51; R 28-2), Feb. 6. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 264.

RC 15. S 1. Morton (R Ky.) amendment to reduce the annual authorization for projects in the United States from \$95 million to \$65 million, and to reduce the Federal Aviation Agency's discretionary fund from \$65 million to \$30 million. Rejected 37-48

(D 8-47; R 29-1), Feb. 6. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 264.

RC 16. S 1. Passage of the bill. Passed 63-22 (D 51-5; R 12-17), Feb. 6. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 264.

RC 25. S 722. Authorize Federal loans and grants totaling \$389.5 million for redevelopment of economically depressed industrial and rural areas. Dirksen (R Ill.) amendment to substitute the Administration's program authorizing \$53 million for industrial redevelopment loans only. Rejected 43-52 (D 14-47; R 29-5), March 23. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 484.

RC 28. S 722. Passage of the bill. Passed 49-46 (D 45-16; R 4-30), March 23. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 484.

RC 32. S 144. A bill to give the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration final authority to approve or disapprove REA loans. Passage of the bill. Passed 60-27 (D 53-2; R 7-25), April 8. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 525.

RC 35. S 1555. Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959. Dirksen (R Ill.) amendment to substitute for Title VI the Administration's proposals for amending the Taft-Hartley Act. Rejected 24-67 (D 2-56; R 22-11), April 21. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 584.

RC 38. S 1555. McClellan (D Ark.) amendment to permit state labor relations agencies or state courts to handle labor disputes the National Labor Relations Board declines to handle. Rejected 39-52 (D 16-43; R 23-9), April 23. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 615.

RC 39. S 1555. Prouty (R Vt.) amendment to substitute for pending Cooper (R Ky.) amendment language to permit state labor relations agencies -- and state courts under certain conditions -- to handle labor disputes the NLRB declines to handle, if they apply Federal labor law. Rejected 40-53 (D 16-45; R 24-8), April 24. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 615.

RC 43. S 1555. McClellan (D Ark.) amendment to revise the Taft-Hartley Act ban on secondary boycotts to prohibit unions from inducing or coercing an employer or employee, by any means, to stop doing business with another firm or handling its goods, and to extend the secondary boycott prohibitions to all unions. Rejected 41-50 (D 16-43; R 25-7), April 24. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 616.

RC 53. S 144. A bill to give the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration final authority to approve or disapprove REA loans. Johnson (D Texas) motion to pass the bill over the President's veto (two-thirds majority required). Passed 64-29 (D 58-1; R 6-28), April 28. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 620.

RC 72. HR 7175. Department of Agriculture appropriation for fiscal 1960. Williams (R Del.) amendment to reduce the calendar 1960 advance authorization for the Agricultural Conservation Program from \$250 million to \$100 million. Rejected 26-51 (D 5-42; R 21-9), June 2. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 784.

RC 73. HR 7175. Williams (R Del.) amendment to reduce the calendar 1960 advance authorization for the soil bank conservation reserve program from \$475 million to \$375 million. Rejected 37-48 (D 12-41; R 25-7), June 3. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 784.

RC 78. S 1. Federal Airport Act of 1959, authorizing \$63 million a year in grants for airport construction projects in fiscal 1960 and 1961. Dirksen (R Ill.) amendment to limit Federal participation in the construction of airport buildings to those portions that would house air safety facilities. Rejected 27-54 (D 2-51; R 25-3), June 15. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 845.

RC 80. HR 7349. Appropriate \$715,328,500 for the Department of Commerce and related agencies in fiscal 1960. Williams (R Del.) amendment to reduce to 2,265 (from the proposed 2,600) the number of ship voyages for which the Federal Maritime Board can contract to pay ship operating subsidies. Rejected 23-42 (D 6-37; R 17-5), June 17. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 845.

RC 81. HR 7349. Committee amendment increasing to 2,600 -- from the House approved 2,040 -- the number of subsidized voyages. Agreed to 43-22 (D 38-5; R 5-17), June 17. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 845.

RC 82, HR 7349, Douglas (D Ill.) amendment to delete \$1,250,000 for payment to shipowners for designing two superliners. Rejected 20-42 (D 5-35; R 15-7), June 17. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 845.

RC 85, Nomination of Lewis L. Strauss to be Secretary of Commerce. Rejected 46-49 (D 15-47; R 31-2), June 19. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 850.

RC 86, S 57, Housing Act of 1959, authorizing \$1.4 billion for various programs, including public housing and urban renewal. Adoption of the conference report. Adopted 56-31 (D 48-8; R 8-23), June 22. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 891.

RC 87, S 1968, A bill to provide a new wheat program for the 1960 and 1961 crops. Johnson (D Texas) motion to accept the House version. Agreed to 44-40 (D 41-12; R 3-28), June 22. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 891.

RC 91, HR 6769, Appropriation \$4,056,746,581 for the Departments of Labor and of Health, Education and Welfare in fiscal 1960. Dirksen (R Ill.) motion to recommit the bill to the Appropriations Committee with instructions to report it back with a total figure not exceeding the \$3,691,685,581 budget request. Rejected 26-70 (D 2-60; R 24-10), June 24. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 894.

RC 95, HR 7523, Tax Rate Extension Act of 1959, extending for another year corporate and certain excise tax rates. McCarthy (D Minn.) amendment to repeal the 4 percent tax credit on dividend income. Agreed to 47-31 (D 44-7; R 3-24), June 25. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 927.

RC 97, HR 7523, Smathers (D Fla.) motion to table Lausche (D Ohio) motion to reconsider the voice vote by which a Committee amendment repealing the 10 percent tax on passenger travel was agreed to. Tabling motion agreed to 52-26 (D 39-12; R 13-14), June 25. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 927.

RC 99, HR 7523, Long (D La.) amendments to increase Federal public assistance payments to the states. Agreed to 42-36 (D 36-16; R 6-20), June 25. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 927.

RC 100, HR 7523, Neuberger (D Ore.) amendment to increase by 1.5 cents per gallon the Federal excise tax on motor fuels. Rejected 33-46 (D 12-40; R 21-6), June 25. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 927.

RC 120, HR 7509, Fiscal 1960 Public Works bill, appropriating \$1,256,836,300 for the Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation and Tennessee Valley Authority. Williams (R Del.) motion to recommit the bill with instructions to reduce it to the \$1,176,677,000 budget request. Rejected 17-72 (D 5-52; R 12-20), July 9. A "yes" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 986.

RC 121, HR 7509, Passage of the bill. Passed 82-7 (D 55-2; R 27-5), July 9. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 986.

RC 129, S 1138, A bill to establish a program of readjustment benefits for veterans entering the armed services between Feb. 1, 1955 and July 1, 1963. Long (D La.) amendment providing a grant program for non-college training and a combined grant-loan program for college training. Agreed to 49-39 (D 49-10; R 0-29), July 21. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1018.

RC 130, S 1138, Passage of the bill. Passed 57-31 (D 48-10; R 9-21), July 21. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1018.

RC 143, HR 6769, Appropriation \$3,950,933,981 (\$259 million more than requested) for the Departments of Labor and of Health, Education and Welfare in fiscal 1960. Adoption of the conference report. Adopted 69-14 (D 48-3; R 21-11), July 30. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1082.

RC 153, S 812, A bill to create a 150,000 member Federal Youth Conservation Corps to work on Federal and state conservation projects. Passed 47-45 (D 45-15; R 2-30), Aug. 13. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1152.

RC 154, HR 7650, Veterans' Pension Act of 1959. Kerr (D Okla.) amendment to delete several cuts made by the Senate Finance Committee and insert the more liberal House provisions. Agreed to 75-20 (D 55-8; R 20-12), Aug. 13. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1152.

RC 157, HR 7509, Fiscal 1960 Public Works bill, appropriating \$1,206,748,549 for the Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation and Tennessee Valley Authority. Adoption of the conference report. Adopted 82-9 (D 58-1; R 24-8),

Aug. 17. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1152.

RC 158, S 2539, Housing Act of 1959 (revised bill), Robertson (D Va.) amendment to eliminate a \$50-million college loan fund for construction of non-dormitory facilities. Rejected 40-53 (D 11-50; R 29-3), Aug. 17. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1153.

RC 160, S 2539, Bennett (R Utah) amendment to extend FHA's general mortgage insurance authorization to Oct. 1, 1961 instead of Oct. 1, 1960. Rejected 37-56 (D 6-54; R 31-2), Aug. 17. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1153.

RC 161, S 2539, Frear (D Del.) amendment to reduce public housing units authorized in the bill from 37,000 to 25,000. Rejected 40-51 (D 16-43; R 24-8), Aug. 17. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1153.

RC 172, S Res 130, Expressing Senate disapproval of President Eisenhower's proposal to reduce fiscal 1960 expenditures by \$335 million through an exchange of \$335 million in mortgages held by the Federal National Mortgage Assn. for an equal amount of long-term Treasury bonds held by private owners. Johnson (D Texas) motion to table Dirksen (R Ill.) motion to recommit the resolution. Tabling motion agreed to 51-38 (D 51-5; R 0-33), Aug. 20. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1189.

RC 173, S Res 130, Dirksen (R Ill.) motion to table the resolution. Rejected 34-54 (D 2-53; R 32-1), Aug. 20. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1189.

RC 174, S Res 130, Bennett (R Utah) motion to postpone further consideration of the resolution until Feb. 15, 1960. Rejected 33-55 (D 1-54; R 32-1), Aug. 20. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1189.

RC 176, S Res 130, Saltonstall (R Mass.) amendment to eliminate the original language of S Res 130 and retain only the Gore amendment (see RC 175 above). Rejected 33-55 (D 2-54; R 31-1), Aug. 20. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1189.

RC 177, S Res 130, Adoption of the resolution. Adopted 56-29 (D 53-0; R 3-29), Aug. 20. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1189.

RC 181, HR 1, Authorize for one year the diversion of additional water from Lake Michigan into the Chicago, Ill., sanitary canal system. Mansfield (D Mont.) motion to proceed with consideration of the bill. Agreed to 72-19 (D 50-7; R 22-12), Aug. 26. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1192.

RC 182, HR 1, Aiken (R Vt.) motion to table the bill. Rejected 26-41 (D 13-31; R 13-10), Aug. 28. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1236.

RC 202, HR 9035, Permit an increase in the interest rate on Series E and H Government bonds. Anderson (D N.M.) amendment to set a new maximum interest rate of 4.25 percent. Agreed to 45-41 (D 43-11; R 2-30), Sept. 8. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1269.

RC 204, HR 9105, Revised fiscal 1960 Public Works appropriation bill, making an across-the-board cut of 2.5 percent in the funds provided in a vetoed bill (HR 7509), but retaining 67 projects not requested in the budget. Passage of the bill. Passed 73-15 (D 55-1; R 18-14), Sept. 8. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1274.

RC 207, HR 3610, Amend the 1948 Water Pollution Control Act to raise the annual ceiling on Federal grants for construction of sewage plants from \$50 million to \$80 million. Passed 61-27 (D 48-8; R 13-19), Sept. 9. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1274.

RC 208, HR 9105, Revised fiscal 1960 Public Works appropriation bill. Passage of the bill over the President's veto (two-thirds majority required). Passed 72-23 (D 60-2; R 12-21), Sept. 10. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1274.

Foreign Policy (7)

RC 23, S 1094, To increase the United States' subscriptions to the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank by \$1,375,000 and \$3,175,000,000, respectively. Committee amendment to make the Monetary Fund authorization available in fiscal 1960. Agreed to 58-25 (D 53-0; R 5-25), March 19. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 449.

RC 88, HR 7343, Appropriation \$645,668,200 for the Departments of State and Justice. Javits (R N.Y.) amendment to increase by \$500,000 payments to the U.S. Information Agency's Media

Eisenhower Support - 16

Guaranty Fund. Rejected 15-74 (D 6-52; R 9-22), June 23. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 891.

RC 109. S 1451. Mutual Security Act of 1959. Ellender (D La.) amendment to reduce military assistance authorization from \$1.6 billion to \$1.3 billion. Agreed to 52-41 (D 40-19; R 12-22), July 7. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 956.

RC 113. S 1451. Church (D Idaho) amendment to reduce defense support authorization from \$835 million to \$751.5 million. Agreed to 49-43 (D 41-18; R 8-25), July 7. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 958.

RC 185. HR 1. Authorize for one year the diversion of additional water from Lake Michigan into the Chicago, Ill., sanitary canal system. Case (R.S.D.) motion to refer the bill to the Foreign Relations Committee with instructions to report it back to the Senate by April 1, 1960. Rejected 41-46 (D 23-31; R 18-15), Aug. 31. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1236.

RC 189. S 1748. Extend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954. Committee amendment to extend Titles I and II of the Act for three years, instead of one. Agreed to 47-38 (D 32-23; R 15-15), Sept. 4. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1267.

RC 191. S 1748. Committee amendment to amend Title I of the Act to permit grants of surplus agricultural commodities to underdeveloped countries for establishment of national food reserves. Rejected 42-46 (D 30-25; R 12-21), Sept. 4. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1267.

HOUSE VOTES

Listed below are the 54 roll-call votes of 1959 that clearly tested Congressional support in the House of Representatives for President Eisenhower's program. Within each group, the roll calls are listed in their chronological order by CQ roll call (RC) number. Page references are to the 1959 CQ Weekly Report vote charts, which record the votes of each Member.

House -- Eisenhower Victories (30)

Domestic Policy (21)

RC 4. HR 2260. Extension of the draft for four years, until July 1, 1963. Passed 381-20 (D 244-15; R 137-5), Feb. 5. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 252.

RC 5. H Res 205. Open rule providing for House consideration of a bill to admit Hawaii to statehood. Adopted 338-69 (D 215-48; R 123-21), March 11. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 416.

RC 6. S 50. Passage of the Senate version of the Hawaii statehood bill. Passed 323-89 (D 203-65; R 120-24), March 12. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 416.

RC 16. S 144. A bill to give the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration final authority to approve or disapprove REA loans. Passage of the bill over the President's veto (two thirds majority required). Failed to pass 280-146 (D 274-4; R 6-142), April 30. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 618.

RC 20. HR 7175. Appropriate \$3,939,165,498 for the Department of Agriculture in fiscal 1960. Taber (R N.Y.) motion to recommit the bill with instructions to add language that would limit to \$50,000 any single Commodity Credit Corp. price-support loan. Agreed to 261-165 (D 114-161; R 147-4), May 20. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 710.

RC 25. HR 7343. Appropriate \$651,896,700 for the Departments of State and Justice in fiscal 1960. Gray (D Ill.) amendment to add \$2 million to begin construction of a maximum security Federal penitentiary in the Middle West. Agreed to 266-133 (D 238-22; R 28-111), May 27. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 738.

RC 27. HR 7086. Extend the Renegotiation Act of 1951 for another four years, until June 30, 1963. Passed 382-7 (D 256-1; R 126-6), May 27. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 738.

RC 31. HR 7509. Fiscal 1960 Public Works Appropriation bill. Passman (D La.) amendment to provide \$500,000 for a water hyacinth eradication program in eight Southern states. Agreed to

199-198 (D 187-69; R 12-129), June 9. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 810.

RC 32. HR 7509. Johnson (D Wis.) amendment to add \$75,000 for a flood control project on the Eau Gallie River, Wis. Rejected 192-205 (D 185-70; R 7-135), June 9. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 810.

RC 41. S 1968. A bill to provide a new wheat program for the 1960 and 1961 crops. Adoption of the conference report. Rejected 202-214 (D 195-71; R 7-143), June 18. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 848.

RC 43. HR 7749. Public Debt Act of 1959, authorizing a \$2 billion increase in the permanent ceiling on the public debt, to \$285 billion, and a one-year, temporary increase to \$295 billion. Passed 256-117 (D 168-69; R 88-48), June 19. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 892.

RC 58. HR 8342. Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959. Landrum (D Ga.)-Griffin (R Mich.) amendment to substitute for the committee bill the language of their bill, containing curbs on secondary boycotts and organizational and recognition picketing, and giving the states power to handle "no man's land" disputes. Agreed to 229-201 (D 95-184; R 134-17), Aug. 13. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1116.

RC 59. HR 8342. Kearns (R Pa.) motion to recommit the bill. Rejected 149-279 (D 141-137; R 8-142), Aug. 14. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1148.

RC 60. HR 8342. Passage of the bill as amended. Passed 303-125 (D 156-122; R 147-3), Aug. 14. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1148.

RC 74. HR 7509. Fiscal 1960 Public Works appropriation bill, including funds for 67 projects not in the budget. Passage of the bill over the President's veto (two-thirds majority required). Failed to pass 274-138 (D 263-6; R 11-132), Sept. 2. (275 "yeas" were required to override. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1232.

RC 77. HR 8678. Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1959, raising the Federal tax on gasoline from 3 cents to 4 cents per gallon, through June 30, 1961. Passed 243-162 (D 138-127; R 105-35), Sept. 3. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1234.

RC 78. S 1555. Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959. Adoption of the conference report. Adopted 352-52 (D 214-51; R 138-1), Sept. 4. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1270.

RC 80. HR 9035. Permit an increase in the interest rate on Series E and H Government savings bonds. Passed 378-7 (D 248-6; R 130-1), Sept. 4. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1270.

RC 83. HR 9069. A bill giving the State Department authority, subject to court review, to deny passports to Communists and Communist sympathizers whose presence abroad it thought would endanger U.S. security. Passed 371-18 (D 238-18; R 133-0), Sept. 8. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1272.

RC 84. S 2208. Authorize the Federal Aviation Agency to make airport construction grants to Alaska and Hawaii from a \$15-million discretionary fund. Passed 309-75 (D 252-0; R 57-75), Sept. 9. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1272.

RC 87. HR 8385. Conference report on Mutual Security appropriation bill, appropriating \$3,225,813,000 for mutual security in fiscal 1960 and \$400,905,137 for various Federal agencies. Rooney (D N.Y.) motion that the House concur in a Senate amendment extending the life of the Civil Rights Commission for two years, to Nov. 8, 1961, and appropriating \$500,000 to it. Agreed to 221-81 (D 141-73; R 80-8), Sept. 15. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1292.

Foreign Policy (9)

RC 13. HR 4452. Increase U.S. subscriptions to the International Monetary Fund and World Bank by \$1,375,000,000 and \$3,175,000,000, respectively, and make the Monetary Fund authorization available in fiscal 1959. Passage of the bill. Passed 315-57 (D 211-32; R 104-25), March 25. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 482.

RC 40. H Res 293. Open rule providing for consideration of HR 7500, the Mutual Security Act of 1959. Adopted 278-93 (D 186-52; R 92-41), June 15. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 848.

RC 42. HR 7500. Mutual Security Act of 1959, authorizing \$3,542,600,000 in fiscal 1960 funds. Passed 271-142 (D 182-83; R 89-59), June 18. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 848.

RC 53. HR 7500. Adoption of the conference report. Adopted 258-153 (D 182-86; R 76-67), July 22. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1020.

RC 55. HR 7072. Provide for U.S. participation in the Inter-American Development Bank and authorize appropriation of \$450 million for that purpose. Passed 233-87 (D 159-45; R 74-42), July 27. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1052.

RC 56. HR 8385. Mutual Security appropriation bill, carrying \$3,186,500,000 for the Mutual Security Program in fiscal 1960. Passed 279-136 (D 192-78; R 87-58), July 29. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1052.

RC 63. H Con Res 369. Resolution stating Congressional opposition to the admission of Communist China to the United Nations. Adopted 368-2 (D 241-2; R 127-0), Aug. 17. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1150.

RC 65. HR 8609. Extend for one year, until Dec. 31, 1960, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954. Passed 305-53 (D 227-9; R 78-44), Aug. 20. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1150.

RC 86. HR 8385. Mutual Security appropriation bill, appropriating \$3,225,813,000 for mutual security in fiscal 1960 and \$400,905,137 for various Federal agencies. Adoption of the conference report. Adopted 194-109 (D 132-81; R 62-28), Sept. 15. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1292.

House -- Eisenhower Defeats (24)

Domestic Policy (24)

RC 2. HR 2256. Veterans' housing bill, increasing by \$300 million the authorization for direct housing loans, and raising the interest rate ceiling on both guaranteed and direct GI housing loans from 4.75 percent to 5.25 percent. Teague (R Calif.) motion to recommit the bill with instructions to delete the additional direct loan authority. Rejected 123-277 (D 2-257; R 121-20), Feb. 4. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 252.

RC 3. HR 2256. Passage of the bill. Passed 310-89 (D 257-1; R 53-88), Feb. 4. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 252.

RC 7. HR 1. Authorize for one year the diversion of additional water from Lake Michigan into the Chicago, Ill., sanitary canal system. Passed 238-142 (D 219-30; R 19-112), March 13. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 450.

RC 9. HR 1011. Extension of the Federal Airport Construction Act authorizing \$297 million in Federal grants during the four years ending June 30, 1963. Davis (D Ga.) amendment to cut total authorizations by \$97 million. Rejected 194-214 (D 57-209; R 137-5), March 19. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 450.

RC 11. HR 1011. Passage of the bill. Passed 272-134 (D 242-25; R 30-109), March 19. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 450.

RC 14. HR 1321. A bill to give the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration final authority to approve or disapprove REA loans. Passage of the bill. Passed 254-131 (D 238-5; R 16-126), April 15. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 558.

RC 17. HR 3460. Authorize the Tennessee Valley Authority to issue up to \$750 million worth of revenue bonds to finance new power facilities. Scherer (R Ohio) motion to recommit the bill to committee with instructions to add provisions increasing the control of executive agencies and Congress over the issuance of bonds. Rejected 182-231 (D 41-227; R 141-4), May 7. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 646.

RC 22. S 57. Housing Act of 1959. Kilburn (R N.Y.) motion to recommit the bill with instructions to substitute provisions of the Herlong (D Fla.) bill, cutting total housing authorization to \$1.3 billion. Rejected 189-234 (D 60-215; R 129-19), May 21. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 710.

RC 23. S 57. Passage of the House committee version of the bill, as amended on the floor. Passed 261-160 (D 228-45; R 33-115), May 21. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 710.

RC 30. HR 3610. A bill to amend the 1948 Water Pollution Control Act to increase from \$50 million to \$100 million annually

the ceiling on Federal grants for sewage plant construction. Passed 255-143 (D 228-28; R 27-115), June 9. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 810.

RC 34. HR 7509. Fiscal 1960 Public Works bill, appropriating \$1,177,177,000 for the Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, and Tennessee Valley Authority, and including funds for 51 new construction projects opposed by the President. Passed 381-20 (D 258-1; R 123-19), June 9. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 812.

RC 36. S 1901. A bill designed to stabilize tobacco support prices. Passed 250-149 (D 218-39; R 32-110), June 10. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 812.

RC 38. HR 7246. A bill to provide a new wheat program for the 1960 and 1961 crops. Passed 189-177 (D 177-63; R 12-114), June 12. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 846.

RC 45. S 57. Housing Act of 1959, authorizing \$1.4 billion for various programs. Adoption of the conference report. Adopted 241-177 (D 222-51; R 19-126), June 23. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 892.

RC 46. HR 3. A bill to revise the doctrine of Federal pre-emption in fields of concurrent Federal-state jurisdiction. Lindsay (R N.Y.) motion to recommit the bill. Rejected 191-227 (D 161-112; R 30-115), June 24. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 892.

RC 47. HR 3. Passage of the bill. Passed 225-192 (D 111-162; R 114-30), June 24. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 892.

RC 50. H Res 295. A resolution disapproving Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1959, which proposed the transfer from the Secretary of Interior to the Secretary of Agriculture of authority to make sales and exchanges of public national forest lands and to sell certain minerals from the lands. Adopted 266-124 (D 251-1; R 15-123), July 7. (Adoption of the resolution killed the Reorganization Plan.) A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 954.

RC 54. H Res 326. Resolution providing for House concurrence in Senate amendments to HR 3460, giving TVA authority to issue revenue bonds. Motion to order the previous question on adoption of the resolution. Agreed to 244-166 (D 239-26; R 5-140), July 23. (Approval of the motion brought the resolution to an immediate vote. Had the motion been rejected, Republican Members would have tried to amend the Senate bill to give the President greater budgetary control.) A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1020.

RC 61. HR 7040. Independent Offices appropriations for fiscal 1960. Thomas (D Texas) motion that the House disagree, for the second time, to a Senate amendment providing \$25 million, instead of the \$10 million approved by the House, for Federal contributions to the states for the civil defense program. Motion agreed to 241-167 (D 138-125; R 103-42), Aug. 14. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1148.

RC 68. S 2539. Housing Act of 1959 (revised bill). Hiestand (R Calif.) motion to recommit the bill with instructions that it be reported back with amendments spreading the \$550 million urban renewal program over two years instead of one, and deleting the entire \$50 million loan program for construction of college classrooms. Rejected 156-231 (D 41-215; R 115-16), Aug. 27. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1190.

RC 69. S 2539. Passage of the bill. Passed 283-106 (D 229-29; R 54-77), Aug. 27. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1190.

RC 79. HR 9035. Permit an increase in the interest rate on Series E and H Government savings bonds. Simpson (R Pa.) motion to recommit the bill with instructions that it be amended to permit the issuance of long-term Treasury bonds at interest rates of more than 4.25 percent. Rejected 134-255 (D 3-252; R 131-3), Sept. 4. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1270.

RC 82. HR 9105. Revised fiscal 1960 Public Works appropriation bill, making an across-the-board cut of 2.5 percent in the funds provided in a vetoed bill (HR 7509), but retaining 67 projects that were not in the President's budget. Passed 304-93 (D 258-4; R 46-89), Sept. 8. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1270.

RC 85. HR 9105. Passage of the bill over the President's veto (two-thirds majority required). Passed 280-121 (D 260-5; R 20-116), Sept. 10. (268 "yeas" were required to override.) A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; p. 1272.

GROUND RULES FOR CQ PRESIDENTIAL SUPPORT-OPPOSITION

PRESIDENTIAL ISSUES -- CQ analyzes all messages, press conference remarks and other public statements of the President to determine what he personally, as distinct from other Administration spokesmen, does or does not want in the way of legislative action.

BORDERLINE CASES -- By the time an issue reaches a vote, it may differ from the original form on which the President expressed himself. In such cases, CQ analyzes the measure to determine whether, on balance, the features favored by the President outweigh those he opposes or vice versa. Only then is the vote classified. For example, Senate passage (RC 24) March 19, 1959 of a bill (S 1094) to increase U.S. subscriptions to the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank was classed as an Eisenhower victory even though the bill had been amended to provide that the outlay would be charged to the fiscal 1960 budget instead of the 1959 budget, as the President had requested. The earlier vote (RC 23) to add the 1960 proviso, however, was classed as an Eisenhower defeat.

Another borderline case in 1959 involved House passage of a measure (HR 2256) authorizing \$300 million for direct housing loans to veterans and raising from 4.75 to 5.25 percent the interest ceiling on direct loans and VA-guaranteed mortgages. The President had asked Congress to raise the interest ceiling but to authorize no more funds for direct loans. Passage of the bill (RC 3) was classed as an Eisenhower defeat, as was failure of a move (RC 2) to delete the direct loan provision. (As finally signed by the President June 30, HR 2256 provided for \$100 million for direct loans.)

IMPORTANT VOTES EXCLUDED -- Occasionally, important measures are so extensively amended on the floor that it is impossible to characterize final passage as a victory or defeat for the President. This was the case with Senate action on the Kennedy Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 (S 1555). CQ included in its tabulation five roll-call votes on amendments to the bill -- one as a victory, (RC 44), four as defeats (RC 35, 38, 39, 43) -- all clearly related to the President's own labor law proposals. But it was not clear from the public record how the President himself might have voted when the Senate passed S 1555 April 25, by a vote of 90-1, so this roll call was excluded. The President's views were abundantly clear, however, when the House acted, and all four House votes (RC 58, 59, 60, and 78) were classed as Eisenhower victories.

Again, the President clearly favored inclusion of certain control provisions in a bill (HR 3460) giving TVA authority to issue revenue bonds, and an unsuccessful attempt to revise the bill accordingly (House RC 17) was classed as a defeat for the President. But House passage of the bill, by a 245-170 vote, was excluded from the tabulation since it was not clear how he might have voted.

MOTIONS -- Roll calls on motions to recommit, to reconsider or to table often are key tests that govern the legislative outcome. Such votes are necessarily included in the Eisenhower support tabulations. For example, the President suffered a defeat in 1959 when the Senate voted (RC 97) to table a move to reconsider its earlier vote to repeal the 10 percent tax on passenger travel. Two Senate roll calls (RC 172 and 173) on motions concerning a resolution disapproving an Administration fiscal maneuver were also classed as Eisenhower defeats.

RULES -- In the House, debate on most significant bills is governed by rules that restrict time and may bar floor amendments. These rules must be adopted by the House before the bills in question may be considered. Members may vote for the rule, in order to permit debate, although they intend to vote against the bill. Generally, however, a vote against a rule is a vote against the bill, and vice versa, since rejection of the rule prevents consideration of the bill. CQ assumes that if the President favored a bill, he favored the rule, unless it was a closed rule that would prevent amendments he wanted. For example, in 1958 the House effectively killed an omnibus farm bill (HR 12954) opposed by the President when the Members voted 171-214 (D 150-52; R 21-162) to reject the rule (H Res 609) governing debate. This vote was classed as an Eisenhower victory.

APPROPRIATIONS -- Generally, roll calls on passage of appropriation bills are not included in this tabulation, since it is rarely possible to determine the President's position on the over-all revisions Congress almost invariably makes in the sums allowed. An exception to this rule is the foreign aid appropriation, since the program, although recurring, is not permanent. Votes to cut or increase specific funds requested in the President's budget also are included. For example, the President was credited with a victory in 1959 when the Senate rejected (RC 122) an amendment adding \$234 million to the Defense Department appropriation bill (for Army procurement). Similarly, House passage (RC 85) and Senate passage (RC 208) of a vetoed Public Works money bill were classed as defeats.

FAILURES TO VOTE -- In tabulating the Support and Opposition scores of Members on the selected Eisenhower-issue roll calls, CQ counts only "yea" and "nay" votes on the ground that only these affect the outcome. Most failures to vote reflect absences because of illness or official business.

WEIGHTING -- All Eisenhower-issue roll calls have equal statistical weight in this analysis. For example, included among the 175 Eisenhower-issue votes of 1959 were 8 on which no opposition votes were recorded. A Member's votes on these occasions count as heavily in his score as his votes on as many controversial issues decided by close margins. Any system of differential weighting, however, would make the analysis subjective and less useful.

MONETARY FUND MEETING

Excerpts from President Eisenhower's remarks at the Sept. 28 annual meeting of the International Bank and International Monetary Fund.

We in the United States are fully aware that what happens in our economy can have significant effects on the well-being of the rest of the world and that many other countries attach considerable importance to developments in our economic situation.

Happily, our economy today, despite the increasingly heavy impact of the interruption in steel production, is in a healthy condition. In recent visits abroad I could see at first hand the heart-warming evidences of a remarkable recovery and expansion in a number of European economies. By the same token, you will see here that the United States economy has long since completed its recovery from the 1957-58 recession, and is well advanced into a new period of growth. Although we have our problems, the recent growth of our economy has been of an orderly and balanced sort, and we confidently expect this trend to extend at a good rate into the future. We are gratified also that while recovery was being resumed, the over-all level of consumer prices has been relatively stable and that a balanced Federal budget is in prospect for the present fiscal year. These are significant signs of the progress that can be made, if we pursue the right policies, in strengthening the financial bases of our economy and achieving inflation-free economic growth.

But the struggle to achieve these results is never over. We must use all of our forces, especially in fiscal and financial matters, to help keep the American economy sound and to avoid inflation. The same must be done, indeed, in all the world's economies. This is the one sure way to achieve truly dependable advances in human welfare.

It was only 15 years ago that many of the countries represented here today pledged themselves to the creation of cooperative international institutions to deal with basic international financial and economic problems. The result was the establishment of the International Bank and the Monetary Fund, the records of which have been impressive ones. The action recently taken by our governments to increase the resources of these institutions showed the great confidence there is in them and it should enable them to operate even more effectively in the future than in the past. Three years ago, the International Finance Corp. was added to this family of related international financial institutions to assist in financing productive private enterprise.

We are all aware of the general desire throughout the world for economic development and the need for international capital investment. While development is of course a natural and critical concern of the less-developed countries, it is important to all others as well. The improved economic position of the industrialized countries provides the means whereby they can better do their part in assisting development elsewhere, both directly, and through their participation in international institutions.

Clearly, by such actions, there will result a stronger and more stable free world, to the material benefit of every participating nation, both the helper and the helped.

It is recognized, however, that there are many development projects which, though economically sound, cannot be financed by existing international institutions. To meet this situation, the United States Governor of the Bank has proposed the creation of an International Development Assn. as an affiliate of the bank. It is our belief that this new agency must be closely integrated with the bank. Thus there will be assured the wise expenditure of its funds and the effective coordination of its activities with other institutions. In our view no other mechanism can perform this task for the free world as well as would the proposed IDA.

STATEMENT WITH SEGANI

The text of the joint communique issued by the President and Italian Prime Minister Antonio Segni Sept. 30:

The President of the United States, the President of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Republic, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Italian Republic and the Secretary of State met at

the White House today and held two intensive discussions covering a wide range of subjects which are of mutual concern and interest to their two countries. The talks took place in a spirit of close friendship and mutual comprehension and were characterized by their frankness and their fullness.

In amplification of their meeting in Paris on Sept. 3, the President and the Prime Minister reviewed in detail the current world situation. They discussed the developments of the recent visit to the United States of the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and agreed that this exchange of views has proved useful in the cause of the peace.

The President and the Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Secretary of State restated their belief that all possible efforts should continue to be made to achieve a reduction of armaments throughout the world, within a framework of adequate controls and safeguards. The President expressed his gratification for the inclusion of Italy in the Committee of the Ten Powers which at the beginning of next year will handle the vital problem of disarmament. He stressed the contribution which Italy may be expected to make in this field and added that the United States Government will continue its support of Italian participation in the discussions of major world problems.

The President and the Prime Minister reaffirmed the dedication of their two countries to the United Nations and to the principles on which it was founded. They also agreed that the present international situation does not yet permit relaxation in Western defense efforts. They reiterated their firm conviction that the combined strength and coordinated action of the free and sovereign countries in the North Atlantic Alliance are vitally necessary to assure peace and security and to protect the right of their people to live in freedom under governments of their own choosing. They declared that the North Atlantic Alliance will remain the cornerstone of their foreign policies.

The President and the Secretary of State expressed the full recognition of the United States for the contribution which Italy is making in the development of closer political and economic association between the countries of Europe and reaffirmed the support of the United States for such a policy.

The President and the Prime Minister also discussed the principles which guide the cooperative efforts of the free nations in their programs for assistance to the underdeveloped countries.

The President and the Prime Minister noted with particular satisfaction the opportunity afforded by this visit to carry on the consultations which are a continuing and regular process in the close relations happily existing between the United States and Italy.

The Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister will continue their discussions with the Secretary of State and other senior officials of the United States Government.

OTHER STATEMENTS

Other recent public statements by President Eisenhower:

Sept. 25 -- Letter to W. Wilson White accepting his resignation as Assistant Attorney General.

Sept. 28 -- Proclamation designating Oct. 11 as Gen. Pulaski Memorial Day.

Sept. 29 -- Statement on "Know Your America" week.

Sept. 30 -- Statement following talks with company and union representatives in the steel strike. The President said the aim of the talks was to bring about a voluntary settlement of the strike. (See p. 1390)

Sept. 30 -- Statement urging widespread participation in National Science Youth Month.

Sept. 30 -- Executive order designating the line of succession in the State Department in case of illness or death of the Secretary of State: Under Secretary of State, Under Secretary for Political Affairs, Deputy Under Secretaries in the order designated by the Secretary or Acting Secretary or according to lengths of service, Assistant Secretaries in the order designated by the Secretary or Acting Secretary or according to lengths of service.

76 EX-CONGRESSMEN HAVE REGISTERED AS LOBBYISTS

A powerful faction among Washington lobbyists is the small number of ex-Members of Congress who make their living by trying to influence their old colleagues.

A Congressional Quarterly survey of the reports filed with Congress under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act showed that 13 Senators and 63 former Representatives registered as paid lobbyists between the law's enactment in 1946 and Sept. 18, 1959.

How many of them were still active, however, was difficult to determine. The lobby law made no provision to enable a lobbyist, once he was registered, to withdraw his registration or to indicate that he was no longer actively engaged in the business of pressuring Congress.

The law did require lobbyists to file financial reports every three months covering their legislative activities during the preceding quarter. From these reports and other sources, Congressional Quarterly found that at least three ex-Senators and 18 ex-Representatives were still on the legislative scene in 1959. Of these, 17 filed financial reports through Sept. 18, 1959. The actual number of active ex-Members could be higher; the lobby law had no effective enforcement provision and experience has shown that many of the registrants do not observe reporting deadlines.

Experience Helps

As might be expected, a former Member of Congress has several advantages over the average Washington lobbyist in the competition to influence votes.

First, an ex-Member, by virtue of his service in Congress, has a greater understanding of the complex legislative machinery than his competitors. He has participated in the give-and-take of closed-door committee sessions and he has an accurate conception of how most legislation is hammered out.

In addition, he knows the fine points of parliamentary procedure, enabling him to anticipate and interpret the subtle maneuvers of floor leaders and party whips that often determine the outcome of a crucial debate.

Also to the advantage of the Congressman-turned-lobbyist is the respect and courtesy that Congress traditionally accords its former Members. The average lobbyist might struggle for weeks to get to see an exceptionally busy committee chairman, but the former Congressman probably would receive immediate attention.

Floor Privilege Waived

One of the privileges available to ex-Members apparently is not used for lobbying purposes. Under the Standing Rules of the House and Senate, all former Members are granted access to the floors of their respective chambers. Obviously, if this privilege were used to try to influence Members' votes, it might be an extremely effective weapon for the lobbyist. But it certainly would also be deeply resented as unfair and improper. For this

reason the use, or abuse, of the privilege is carefully avoided by most ex-Congressmen.

How Successful?

It is difficult to measure the effectiveness of any group of lobbyists, including those who have previously served in Congress. It would appear that the ex-Congressmen would be more adept at actually influencing legislation, and, therefore, would be better paid for their efforts, but the vagueness of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act prevents an accurate appraisal. The law requires lobbyists to submit financial reports covering their expenditures and receipts for legislative activities, but permits the lobbyists to determine for themselves how much of their expenses go directly for influencing legislation and how much of their salaries or retainers are paid expressly for their lobbying talents.

Some reports list as expenses everything from telephone calls to office expenses; others list only cab fare to Capitol Hill. Some lobbyists list their total earnings as receipts; others list only the money received for a few hours spent in direct contact with a Member of Congress.

Two former Congressmen, since leaving Capitol Hill, have become top executives of lobby groups. Ex-Rep. Jerry Voorhis (D Calif. 1937-47) currently is the executive director of the Cooperative League of the U.S.A. and ex-Rep. Clyde T. Ellis (D Ark. 1939-43) has been the general manager of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn. since 1955. Voorhis has not yet filed a financial report in 1959; in 1958 he reported receiving a total of \$300. Ellis' latest report, covering the first half of 1959, listed receipts of \$150.93.

Other former Congressmen representing lobby groups in Washington: ex-Rep. Robert R. Hale (R Maine 1942-59), representing the Assn. for the Advancement of Science; ex-Rep. DeWitt S. Hyde (R Md. 1953-59), representing the Laundry and Dry Cleaners' Assn. of the District of Columbia; ex-Rep. Andrew J. Biemiller (D Wis. 1945-47, 1949-51), AFL-CIO, who reported \$7,530 through Sept. 18; ex-Rep. Laurie C. Battle (D Ala. 1947-54), who reported a salary of \$1,000 quarterly from the National Assn. of Manufacturers; ex-Sen. Herbert R. O'Conor (D Md. 1947-53), representing the American Merchant Marine Institute, who reported a salary of \$3,125 quarterly or \$12,500 a year; ex-Rep. James P. Richards (D S.C. 1933-57), who as president of the Tobacco Institute Inc. reported receiving \$505 during the first half of 1959 for his legislative activities; and ex-Rep. Albert M. Cole (R Kan. 1945-53), representing the California Savings and Loan League.

In addition to the above, the following filed lobbying reports in 1959: ex-Sen. Joseph H. Ball (R Minn. 1940-49) for the American Steamship Committee on Conference Studies; ex-Sen. Scott W. Lucas (D Ill. 1939-51) for the American Finance Conference, the Western National Life Insurance Co. of Texas and the Western Medical Corp.;

ex-Rep. Lyle H. Boren (D Okla. 1937-47) for the Assn. of Western Railways; ex-Rep. Henderson H. Carson (R Ohio 1943-45) for the East Ohio Gas Co.; ex-Rep. Albert E. Carter (R Calif. 1925-45) for the Pacific Gas and Electric Co.; ex-Rep. Aaron L. Ford (D Miss. 1935-43) for a private citizen; ex-Rep. Fritz G. Lanham (D Texas 1919-47) for the American Fair Trade Council Inc., the National Patent Council and the Trinity River Improvement Assn.; ex-Rep. Carter Manasco (D Ala. 1941-49) for National Business Publications and the National Coal Assn.; ex-Rep. Harold G. Mosier (D Ohio 1937-39) for the Aerospace Industries Assn. of America; ex-Rep. J. Hardin Peterson (D Fla. 1933-51) for the Florida Citrus Mutual, the West Coast (Fla.) Inland Navigation District and a group of Florida individuals; ex-Rep. Ken M. Regan (D Texas 1947-55) for 19 Texas railroads; and ex-Rep. Frank L. Sundstrom (R N.J. 1943-49) for Schenley Industries Inc. (Regan died Aug. 15.)

Former Congressmen Registered

EX-SENATORS

Former Senators who have registered at one time under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act and date of first registration:

Ball, Joseph H. (R Minn. 1940-49); 1949.
 Burke, Edward R. (D Neb. House 1933-35, Senate 1935-41); 1948.
 Danaher, John A. (R Conn. 1939-45); 1949.
 Downey, Sheridan (D Calif. 1939-51); 1951.
 Herbert, Felix (R R.I. 1929-35); 1948.
 Johnson, Edwin C. (D Colo. 1937-55); 1957.
 Kem, James P. (R Mo. 1947-53); 1953.
 Lucas, Scott W. (D Ill. 1939-51); 1951.
 McFarland, Ernest W. (D Ariz. 1941-53); 1953.
 *Myers, Francis J. (D Pa. House 1939-45, Senate 1945-51); 1951.
 O'Conor, Herbert R. (D Md. 1947-53); 1954.
 O'Mahoney, Joseph C. (D Wyo. 1934-53); 1953.
 Wheeler, Burton K. (D Mont. 1923-47); 1948.

EX-REPRESENTATIVES

Former Representatives who have registered at one time under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act and date of first registration:

Baldridge, Howard M. (R Neb. 1931-33); 1947.
 *Barnes, James M. (D Ill. 1939-43); 1949.
 Battle, Laurie C. (D Ala. 1947-54); 1959.
 Begg, James T. (R Ohio 1919-29); 1951.
 Beiter, Alfred F. (D N.Y. 1933-39, 1941-43); 1949.
 Bell, C. Jasper (D Mo. 1935-49); 1949.
 Bernard, John T. (Farmer-Labor Minn. 1937-39); 1950.
 Biemiller, Andrew J. (D Wis. 1945-47, 1949-51); 1953.
 Black, Loring M. (D N.Y.) 1923-35); 1952.
 Boehne, John W., Jr. (D Ind. 1931-43); 1947.
 Boren, Lyle H. (D Okla. 1937-47); 1955.
 *Burke, Thomas H. (D Ohio 1949-51); 1951.
 Cable, John L. (R Ohio 1921-25, 1929-33); 1949.
 Carson, Henderson H. (R Ohio 1943-45, 1947-49); 1950.
 Carter, Albert E. (R Calif. 1925-45); 1947.
 Casey, Joseph E. (D Mass. 1935-43); 1948.

Cole, Albert M. (R Kan. 1945-53); 1959.
 Costello, John M. (D Calif. 1935-45); 1948.
 *Crawford, Fred L. (R Mich. 1935-53); 1953.
 Disney, Wesley E. (D Okla. 1931-45); 1948.
 Dilweg, La Vern R. (D Wis. 1943-45); 1948.
 Elliott, Alfred J. (D Calif. 1937-49); 1956.
 Ellis, Clyde T. (D Ark. 1939-43); 1946.
 Ervin, Sam J. Jr. (D N.C. 1946-47); 1947.
 Ford, Aaron L. (D Miss. 1935-43); 1951.
 Grant, Robert A. (R Ind. 1934-49); 1949.
 Hale, Robert (R Maine 1942-59); 1959.
 Harless, Richard F. (D Ariz. 1943-49); 1951.
 Harris, Winder R. (D Va. 1941-44); 1947.
 Harter, Dow W. (D Ohio 1933-43); 1947.
 Hartley, Fred A. Jr. (R N.J. 1929-49); 1949.
 Hogg, Robert L. (R W.Va. 1930-33); 1949.
 *Hunter, John F. (D Ohio 1937-43); 1949.
 Hyde, DeWitt S. (R Md. 1953-59); 1959.
 Kruse, Edward H. Jr. (D Ind. 1949-51); 1951.
 Landis, Gerald W. (R Ind. 1939-49); 1949.
 Lanham, Fritz G. (D Texas 1919-47); 1947.
 Lantaff, William C. (D Fla. 1951-55); 1955.
 Lea, Clarence F. (D Calif. 1917-49); 1949.
 Lovre, Harold O. (R S.D. 1949-57); 1957.
 Lyle, John E. (D Texas 1945-55); 1958.
 MacKinnon, George E. (R Minn. 1947-49); 1951.
 Manasco, Carter (D Ala. 1941-49); 1949.
 Mathews, Frank A. Jr. (R N.J. 1945-49); 1954.
 Mosier, Harold G. (D Ohio 1937-39); 1947.
 O'Connor, John J. (D N.Y. 1923-39); 1947.
 O'Toole, Donald L. (D N.Y. 1937-53); 1955.
 Peterson, J. Hardin (D Fla. 1933-51); 1951.
 Ploeser, Walter C. (R Mo. 1941-49); 1950.
 Ramspeck, Robert (D Ga. 1929-45); 1947.
 Reeves, Albert L. Jr. (R Mo. 1947-49); 1949.
 *Regan, Ken M. (D Texas 1947-55); 1959.
 Richards, James P. (D S.C. 1933-57); 1959.
 Russell, Richard M. (D Mass. 1935-37); 1947.
 *Ryan, Elmer J. (D Minn. 1935-41); 1947.
 Scott, Byron N. (D Calif. 1935-39); 1950.
 Shouse, Jouett (D Kan. 1915-19); 1947.
 Sittler, Edward L. Jr. (R Pa. 1951-53); 1953.
 Sundstrom, Frank L. (R N.J. 1943-49); 1955.
 Tarver, Malcolm E. (D Ga. 1927-47); 1947.
 Towe, Harry L. (R N.J. 1943-51); 1956.
 *Updike, Ralph E. (R Ind. 1925-29); 1948.
 Voorhis, H. Jerry (D Calif. 1937-47); 1947.

*Deceased.

Ex-Sen. McFarland 1955-59 was Governor of Arizona. Ex-Sen. Danaher and ex-Rep. Hyde, since their registrations, have been appointed Federal judges.

Sens. O'Mahoney and Ervin (former Rep.) registered as lobbyists following earlier Congressional service, but since their registrations both have been reelected to Congress. O'Mahoney was elected to the Senate in 1955, Ervin in 1954. O'Mahoney represented the Upper Missouri Development Assn. in 1953 for a retainer fee of \$1,000 for two months and North American Airlines, also in 1953, for a retainer fee of \$5,000 and compensation "based on merit basis." Ervin represented the Southern Railway Co. in 1947, a group he represented as trial attorney. Ervin told CQ he received no compensation for his service as lobbyist and only appeared in Washington for one day. He said: "For my 24 hours of lobbying, it took me five years to convince the Justice Department that I was not doing it permanently for a living."

KHRUSHCHEV-POLITICS

The change in U.S.-Russian relations produced by Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev's Sept. 15-27 visit brought a variety of reactions from the 1960 Presidential possibilities. All seemed to consider the Khrushchev visit significant for domestic politics.

• **NIXON** -- Vice President Richard M. Nixon, who had been perhaps the most outspoken defender of the wisdom of inviting Khrushchev to the U.S., was himself criticized several times by the Soviet leader. (Weekly Report p. 1171, 1209, 1309)

On Sept. 16 Khrushchev said Nixon showed "a very wrong conception of the people of our country and myself" when he expressed the hope that Khrushchev's American tour would change his views of the U.S.

Later that day he said flatly that Nixon was wrong in saying the Russians had failed in three efforts before firing their rocket to the moon.

When he returned to Moscow Sept. 28, Khrushchev said Nixon was aligned with forces working "against easing international tensions."

Nixon himself Oct. 5 said that "only future events will determine whether (Khrushchev's) visit marks a new and hopeful turning in international affairs which will eventually produce a more stable world or whether, as some fear, the end result will be to provide a more stable base from which those who direct the world communist movement can more effectively conduct their operations."

Nixon said he still believed the decision to invite Khrushchev was "a wise one" and the "agreement to remove the time limit" on negotiations over Berlin was "a notable achievement."

• **ROCKEFELLER** -- New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R), who had adopted an attitude of public coolness toward Khrushchev, Sept. 23 issued a statement criticizing Khrushchev's references to the competition of capitalism and communism. (Weekly Report p. 1309)

"This country does not have a capitalistic system of government," Rockefeller said. "We have a democratic system of government. Capitalism is the economic and financial process which functions within our democratic system. Thus the choice is really between democracy and communism, not capitalism and communism."

• **STEVENSON** -- Adlai E. Stevenson Sept. 23 spent the day with Khrushchev at Roswell Garst's Iowa farm and the next day said the conversation convinced him Khrushchev was "serious" about wanting "to reduce the burden and danger of armaments step by step with simultaneous inspection and control appropriate to each step." Stevenson also said the disarmament proposals in Khrushchev's Sept. 18 United Nations speech "should be carefully considered and not dismissed as propaganda."

In a bantering conversation at the Garst farm, Khrushchev told Stevenson he should not be discouraged by his defeats in the 1952 and 1956 Presidential campaigns because "it often happens that a person may be retired today and in the front rank tomorrow." Stevenson, in return, told Khrushchev "we all wish him a long life and a long tenure in office," and invited him to come live on his Illinois farm with him when he did retire.

In a New York Times article Sept. 29, Stevenson said, "I think this fantastic visit was a hopeful omen" of better U.S.-Soviet relations.

• **HUMPHREY** -- Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) Sept. 19 said of Khrushchev's disarmament plan, "We ought not to pass it off as a mere propaganda stunt. We should give it careful scrutiny and study and pursue every avenue and effort toward a meaningful disarmament program which must include adequate inspection and controls."

• **JOHNSON** -- Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) Sept. 28 said, "The most valuable part of (the visit) is that the American people have had an opportunity to see Mr. Khrushchev at first hand and to weigh him and his motives. I do not think any Americans were converted to communism. I do think, however, that they were able to realize the force and the power of this man who is dedicated to the destruction of our system."

• **KENNEDY** -- Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) Oct. 1 said: "The Khrushchev I met was a tough-minded, articulate, hard-reasoning spokesman for a system...in which he thoroughly believes.... He was not putting on any act... when he talked about the inevitable triumph of the communist system.... I think it is well that the American people saw and heard this kind of man and this kind of talk. I think it is important that we realize what we are up against...and that he recognizes what he is up against, so that he does not miscalculate our determination or underestimate our resources."

• **SYMINGTON** -- Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) Sept. 27 said that Khrushchev's visit was necessitated by "the tremendous increase in the relative strength of the communist conspiracy as against that of the United States." On Sept. 28 he said the visit showed Khrushchev "is dedicated to surpassing us in production...because he knows it may well be the key as to whether democracy or communism will ultimately rule the world.... This inflexible Communist makes no bones about his intention to bury capitalism...."

• **DEMOCRATIC ADVISORY COUNCIL** -- The Democratic Advisory Council Sept. 23 said the Khrushchev disarmament plan "should be promptly used as a basis of negotiation by our Government."

• **MORTON** -- Sen. Thruston B. Morton (R Ky.), the Republican National Chairman, Oct. 3 said President Eisenhower's return visit to Russia in the spring of 1960 would have important political consequences. "If it comes off well," he said, "it may be a political asset to the Republicans. But if it comes off poorly, it might go the other way."

TEAMSTER POLITICAL UNIT

The executive board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters Oct. 2 ordered the creation of a political education department within the 1.6 million member union.

The new unit would be patterned on the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education (COPE). It would distribute "educational" material on political issues, including voting records of Members of Congress, and perhaps endorse and make contributions to candidates.

WESTERN GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE

The conference of Western Governors ended Sept. 27 with pledges of unified Western action both on the national scene and within each of the political parties. Governors of nine of the 13 Western states attended. The attitude of the conference was expressed Sept. 25 by Nevada Gov. Grant Sawyer (D): "It's about time the West flexed its political muscles."

Colorado Gov. Stephen L.R. McNichols (D), acting as spokesman for the other four Democrats present -- Sawyer, Edmund G. Brown (Calif.), John Burroughs (N.M.) and Albert D. Rosellini (Wash.) -- Sept. 25 said, "I think it was generally agreed that at Democratic National Convention time in Los Angeles next July we'll have a Western states office, which will be more or less a clearing house for Western Governors, Senators and delegates to meet and consider candidates."

A discussion of possible bloc voting by Western states at the 1960 Democratic convention will be continued at the mid-November meeting of the Western States Democratic Conference in Albuquerque, N.M.

Brown, who was rumored to have come to the conference looking for outright support from the Democratic Governors for a Presidential bid, Sept. 25 said that agreement on issues should precede a search for a common candidate.

"This is the first time the Democratic Governors of the West ever got together and caucused on a political problem. It's the first lap of a long race," he said.

Attacking the Administration's natural resources policies Sept. 26, Brown said, "...a Democratic victory must be assured in 1960 for the full development of the American West as a major well-spring of strength and well-being for the entire Nation."

Brown refused to commit himself on any of the Democrats regarded as leading in the pre-convention race. However, he said the positions taken by Texans on civil rights and oil and natural gas rates would make it "difficult" for him to support Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) for the Presidency.

Brown Sept. 26 said he would decide by January 1960 whether he himself would be a favorite-son candidate in California. Lionel Steinberg, Democratic vice chairman for Southern California, Sept. 26 said "significant steps" would be taken within the next three months to launch a serious Brown-for-President campaign, with or without Brown's permission.

Western Republican Governors refused outright support of any candidate, although all the Western representatives but those from Utah and New Mexico reported Vice President Richard M. Nixon the favorite for the Republican nomination. The four Republican Governors present -- Robert E. Smylie (Idaho), J. Hugo Aronson (Mont.), George D. Clyde (Utah) and Paul Fannin (Ariz.) -- Sept. 26 said they felt both Nixon and New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) were sympathetic to Western problems.

POLL RESULTS

The Gallup Poll Sept. 24 reported that both Vice President Richard M. Nixon and New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) had scored gains against Adlai E. Stevenson in a theoretical Presidential race.

The poll gave Nixon 54 percent of the vote against Stevenson, up from 51 percent in August and 44 percent in July.

It gave Rockefeller 51 percent of the vote against Stevenson, up from 44 percent in July but below his 53 percent in December 1958.

The two Republicans also showed gains against Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) in the September Gallup Poll. (Weekly Report p. 1309)

Nixon also widened his lead over Rockefeller as the choice of Republican voters for the 1960 nomination, according to the Oct. 3 Gallup Poll. It gave Nixon 68 percent of the vote, up 3 points from August; and Rockefeller, 18 percent, down 1 point. (Weekly Report p. 1131)

In the Democratic Presidential race, the Gallup Poll Sept. 30 said Democratic voters rated prospects this way: Kennedy 30 percent, up 1 point from July; Stevenson, 26 percent, also up 1 point; Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas), 10 percent, down 4 points; Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), 9 percent, down 2 points; Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.), 6 percent, unchanged; and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), 5 percent, up 1 point. (Weekly Report p. 968)

NIXON IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Vice President Richard M. Nixon Oct. 3 made a "non-political" visit to New Hampshire, a week after his prospective rival, New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R), had done the same thing. (Weekly Report p. 1351)

Nixon broke ground for a Federal flood control dam in West Hopkinton and said in a speech that "we must utilize all our resources and people as fully as possible if we are to meet the competition of other nations and other political systems."

Nixon was introduced by Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.) as a man who "has a greater grasp of the challenges which face this Nation than any other man in the world."

Sen. Norris Cotton (R N.H.), like Bridges a Nixon backer, said "there is no question" that both Nixon and Rockefeller would be on the New Hampshire Presidential primary ballot March 8, 1960.

STEVENSON-OREGON PRIMARY

A newly-organized committee Sept. 30 announced it would collect the 1,000 signatures needed to enter the name of Adlai E. Stevenson in the Oregon Presidential primary, to be held May 20, 1960. Stevenson had asked his backers not to enter his name, but Oregon law does not permit a candidate entered by petition of 1,000 voters to withdraw his name. (Weekly Report p. 1309)

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) Sept. 30 said he believed Stevenson would be nominated if the Democratic convention were held now.

STASSEN PLEDGE

Harold E. Stassen, Republican candidate for mayor of Philadelphia, Oct. 2 said that if elected, he "would not enter" a convention contest between Vice President Richard M. Nixon and New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R).

Stassen previously had announced his opposition to Nixon for President. (Weekly Report p. 391; 1958 Weekly Report p. 1443)

REPUBLICANS BEGIN OUTLINE OF LONG-TERM GOALS

The Republican Committee on Program and Progress, formed Feb. 25, 1959 to "examine and clarify long-range political objectives of the Republican party," Oct. 3-8 released the first three sections of its report, titled "Decisions for a Better America." (Weekly Report p. 367)

Chicago businessman Charles H. Percy headed the 40-man committee, drawn from public life and a wide cross-section of occupations, that prepared the report.

Vice President Richard M. Nixon Oct. 5 said the committee had "done an outstanding job of matching our actions with an imaginative factual statement.... This report brings home the fact that we are conservative because we want progress."

Highlights of the first three sections follow:

Preface

The challenge of the future, the report said, is "to deal wisely with the great world and national problems that face us, while preserving the principles that give our life meaning and worth (and) yet...welcoming change as the key to all progress."

"The Republican program for a stronger America... is the application to the specific problems and challenges of the future of the great human principle: faith in the individual.... This principle underlies our determination to guard against the heedless growth of the central Government in Washington....

"It prompts the Republican policy of due care in public spending to avoid eating away the right of the people to save or to invest their own money in their own way....

"(It) prompts the Republican party to resist government's intrusion into the affairs of men in every walk of life. For governmental paternalism carries a price tag -- the surrender of the individual's right to order his own life, to plan his own future.

"Republicans believe in a central Government vigilantly alert to the needs of the people and strong enough to defend the people, to help keep the economy in balance, and to make certain that a life of dignity is within the reach of every American.

"But the strength that this Government wields must come from a community of informed, responsible, free people, aware of their own strength and given a clear path by Government to apply that strength."

Science and Technology

"All Americans favor the constant strengthening of our science and technology," the report said. "There is a broad difference, however, between the alternative means available to strengthen this effort.... One way tends persistently toward Federal control and direction of science and technology. Another way, the one we support, makes clear that...the vigorous, competitive efforts of private agencies, foundations and industries provide our greatest assurance of technological progress. The Federal Government has a logical and vital role in promoting and supporting this progress -- but it must be held scrupulously to this supporting role without excessive centralization of control."

The report specifically rejected proposals for a Cabinet-level Department of Science, on the grounds that coordination of research effort "through administrative fiat...will diminish creative scientific activity."

It "strongly endorsed the Federal Government's role in support of basic research" and said "some additional money could usefully be spent" in this field. But it added, "as a matter of principle, the Federal Government's role in applied research, and especially engineering, should be held to present levels or perhaps gradually diminished."

The report called for continued Federal "research and development related to space exploration."

On other specific matters, the report took these stands:

Private Research -- It favored patent policies and tax incentives "to encourage individuals and private organizations to be more creative." It said "the American people should undertake to distribute the fruits of scientific advance, not through Government-owned facilities, but through private competitive enterprise."

Atomic Power -- "We believe that the Federal Government...must develop promising new reactor concepts that might have useful military as well as peaceful applications. But there is no need for the Government to produce and sell energy from its own atomic power plants. Private owners, paying a fair price to the Government for the development of the plants, can consistently provide better service to the consumer."

Automation -- The report recommended use of unemployment compensation and retraining of workers to meet the "transitional problem" of "technological job displacement" resulting from automation.

National Security and Peace

The report defined the "ultimate objective of American foreign policy" as "a free world," and stated these basic goals in various parts of the world:

For the North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries, "the task for the future...is to work together for economic and cultural ends as energetically as we do for military purposes."

For the "less developed nations," the goal is to "help these states to achieve the economic and political stability and the cultural development that undergird freedom."

As for the former colonies, "We must assure these people that we affirm their right of self-determination in choosing the type of government under which they wish to live, and that once they have made their decision in free elections we will respect and work with the government of their choosing."

Satellites -- "Our policy in relation to Communist satellites," the report said, "is emancipation -- achieved not by the use of force from without, but primarily by the appeal of freedom to the minds of men everywhere. For the achievement of emancipation, our weapons are not military, but ideological, psychological, political, economic and diplomatic.... Our people must be alert to any cracks in the empire the Communists are trying to build."

We must encourage and exploit any weakening of the bonds that tie the satellites to Moscow. Eventually the spirit of freedom may overpower the force of tyranny even in the Soviet Union and China. A transition -- perhaps over a longer period of time -- may take place which will eliminate the most dangerous features of the Communist regime -- its ruthless total domination of nations and of the individual."

Mutual Security -- The report endorsed the system of worldwide alliances and the policy of supplying military aid to friendly free nations. On the economic side, it supported "economic mutual assistance and development programs that meet the test of contributing to worldwide freedom; that are subject to meticulous country-by-country periodic reappraisal; and that are progressively shifted to more economical bases of extended private investments and loans with political and financial guarantees."

Trade -- The report called for "a continuation of the policy of gradual, selective and reciprocal reduction of the barriers to a freer exchange of goods and services among free nations. Application of this policy should continue to be made with care to avoid serious adverse effects on business and labor within our domestic economy and to preserve at home certain types of enterprises and skills for reasons of national security. To this end, we support the judicious use of the escape clause and peril-point provisions in existing legislation."

It endorsed trade with Communist states so long as it "does not increase their relative military strength."

Cultural Exchange -- The committee called for expanded cultural and scientific exchange among all countries and specifically recommended "that the present law requiring fingerprinting of visa applicants be amended to eliminate the fingerprint requirement except when, in time of emergency, the President determines it necessary."

Immigration -- The report said "time and conditions have made obsolete the national origins laws of 35 years ago" and called for a "careful study of these changes" as "the first step toward a more realistic modernization of our immigration laws."

Communist China -- The report said, "We oppose the diplomatic recognition of the Chinese Communist regime or its admission to the United Nations, because at present we see in those actions no advantage to the cause of freedom and much disadvantage."

Diplomats -- The report urged Congress to "appropriate sufficient funds for the salaries and expenses of our ambassadors so that the selection of personnel for these posts can be made entirely on the basis of individual ability." It also urged that each ambassador be "reasonably conversant" with the language of the country to which he is assigned, "thoroughly informed" on its history and traditions and "psychologically suited to live among the people of that country."

United Nations -- The report favored "the elimination of the veto power in cases involving the admission of new members;" an expansion of the UN's role "in the work of aiding the less developed countries;" and creation of an emergency UN military force.

Rule of Law -- The report favored "wider use of the International Court of Justice by member nations in cases where differences are susceptible of settlement by the court.... The United States should, along with other states, extend the jurisdiction of the court by incorporating into future treaties, in specific cases where the Senate approves, a provision requiring submission to the court of disputes involving interpretation of their terms, and accepting the obligation of abiding by the court's decision."

Defense -- The report said the free world must "maintain a great military force as far into the future as we can foresee" and said the U.S. economy is strong enough to "provide whatever is necessary to insure our security as a nation." It called for "a balanced and rounded defense. We must be ready with a variety of weapons and forces. No single weapon and no single service, by itself, can effectively deter aggression. The temptation to put too many eggs in one basket must be strongly resisted."

Civil Defense -- Emphasizing the importance of a civil defense program, the report said "the Federal Government can give impetus to the development of an adequate national shelter program by requiring that shelter accommodations be provided in any construction dependent on Government financing." It also suggested that individual communities "may decide that bomb shelters (must) be provided in all dwelling units."

Internal Security -- The report said that "the resources of all levels of government should be enlisted in the effort to assure internal security. The prevention of subversion traditionally has been the task of state as well as the Federal Government. Although the National Government must have the dominant role in the detection and prevention of Communist subversion, it must not preempt the field."

As for Government employment, the report said that "no foe of freedom should be employed or retained in any agency of Government. However, any program to exclude Communists and their allies from public employment must, in order to avoid injustice, be within clearly defined areas and have adequate procedural safeguards."

Disarmament -- The report said disarmament traditionally has been a Republican policy and that "all significant disarmament efforts have taken place during the administration of Republican Presidents."

It said, "The United States must strive constantly for agreements with the Soviet Union and other countries of the world for effective disarmament and control of weapons of mass destruction. We would also welcome agreement with the Soviet Union and other countries of the world on a permanent cessation of nuclear testing of war weapons. Such agreements must include a program of inspection sufficient to guarantee that these steps toward peace are not unilateral... Failure to achieve agreement leaves us no alternative but to continue nuclear testing, for the risks we may incur from such tests are far less dangerous, and affect far fewer people, than the risk of permitting Communist military superiority."

The report also endorsed "a far-sighted agreement for the demilitarization of outer space" and said "agreements should be reached for a reduction in successive stages of conventional armed forces."

UNEMPLOYMENT STUDY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Special Unemployment Problems.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On unemployment. (Weekly Report p. 1315)

TESTIMONY -- Oct. 5 -- Ex-Rep. Andrew J. Biemiller (D Wis. 1945-47, 1949-51), AFL-CIO legislative director, said Administration tight money and high interest rate policies were "insufficient to provide enough new job opportunities for high national levels of employment." He said Administration policies threatened to impede revival after the 1958 recession and could encourage another recession if not altered.

Walter Fackler, Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., said some unemployment was inevitable and might even be a "positive economic good" when it involved workers leaving one job to seek another they wanted more.

Fackler criticized Government economic policies that "tend to insulate particular groups from the effects of economic change or to prevent economic gain and preserve the status quo." He said such Government policies often "turn out to be the worst possible long-term ventures."

George G. Hagedorn, National Assn. of Manufacturers, said, "The most dangerous threat to high employment is the rising trend in labor costs (which) reduce profitability and cause the discontinuance of marginal operations...thus reducing employment."

Hagedorn and Fackler both said Government unemployment statistics exaggerated the real economic situation. Hagedorn said that in August, for example, the number of heads of families who had been unemployed for a long period (15 months or more) was about 500,000. But Government unemployment statistics put the figure at over three million unemployed because they included both married and single persons and persons out of work for only a short period.

Oct. 6 -- Dr. Clarence D. Long of Johns Hopkins University said unemployment was caused by excessive labor turnover, poor business management, lack of community organizations in depressed areas and "stubborn and short-sighted labor leadership."

James B. Carey, AFL-CIO, said, "Big business (is) becoming increasingly indifferent to the needs of the American people and wants above all else a large pool of unemployment in the Nation."

Oct. 7 -- Philip A. Ray, Under Secretary of Commerce, said, "Actions by the Federal Government to prevent inflation...help establish a climate favorable to the growth and stability of our economy." Ray said employment was at an all-time high, with unemployment showing a sharp drop in the past year from 7 percent to 5 percent. He said the Administration's \$53 million depressed areas bill (HR 4728) was about as high as the Government wanted to go to finance area redevelopment. (The Senate March 23 passed S 722, providing \$389.5 million for aid to depressed areas. The House Banking and Currency Committee May 14 reported S 722 carrying \$251 million but the bill was pending in the Rules Committee when the 1959 session ended. Weekly Report p. 456, 702, 1259)

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Oct. 1 -- The Treasury Department announced that in order to insure the sale of a new issue of \$2 billion in U.S. notes due in four years and 10 months, it had to set an interest rate of 5 percent -- the highest rate paid by the Government since 1929.

TV QUIZ PROGRAMS

COMMITTEE -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Legislative Oversight Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On alleged rigging of television quiz programs.

BACKGROUND -- Reports that several television quiz programs were run dishonestly were first made public early in 1958. Following a preliminary investigation into the allegations by the district attorney of New York County, a full-scale investigation was launched by a New York grand jury in August 1958. No indictments were handed down by the grand jury although, during the course of its nine-month investigation, several witnesses who had been contestants on the programs testified that they had been given answers to some of the questions in advance, enabling them to win large sums of money.

Committee Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.) July 31 requested the New York General Sessions Court to release the testimony taken by the grand jury so it could be used by the Subcommittee. Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee earlier had asked to see the presentment containing the grand jury's findings, but was told it had been sealed at the conclusion of the investigation and could be opened only by court order.

Judge Mitchell D. Schweitzer Aug. 4 directed that the minutes of the grand jury's investigation be turned over to the Harris group.

TESTIMONY -- Oct. 6 -- Herbert Stempel of New York City, a college student who won \$49,500 on the National Broadcasting Co. quiz show "Twenty-One" in 1956, repeated charges he had made to the grand jury that he had received answers in advance and that his performance on the program had been coached and rehearsed. He also testified that Dan Enright, a co-owner of the show, had told him what gestures he was to use during the performance.

Stempel said that Enright had given him an advance of \$18,500 and that he had agreed to miss certain questions in his match with Columbia University instructor Charles Van Doren in exchange for an opportunity to appear as a guest on another show and for a \$250-a-week job with the producers of "Twenty-One."

Stempel said he had no personal knowledge that either Van Doren, who succeeded him as a regular contestant on the program, or Jack Barry, the master of ceremonies and Enright's co-producer had any part in the plan. Van Doren later became an NBC commentator.

A second contestant, James Snodgrass, who appeared on the show five times in April and May 1957, also testified that his part on the program was worked out in advance. To prove his charges, Snodgrass produced for the Subcommittee a sealed, registered letter, addressed to himself and posted May 11, 1957, in which were contained questions and answers for the May 13 show.

FEDERAL HIGHWAY PROGRAM

COMMITTEE -- House Public Works.

ACTION -- Chairman Charles A. Buckley (D N.Y.) Sept. 4 appointed an 18-member Special Subcommittee on the Federal-Aid Highway Program, with John A. Blatnik (D Minn.) as chairman and Buckley an ex-officio member. The Subcommittee was charged with investigating allegations of extravagance and routing irregularities in construction work on the 41,000-mile National Interstate and Defense Highway System, scheduled to be completed (with 90 percent of the cost paid by the Federal Government) in 1972. Walter R. May Sept. 16 was chosen as Subcommittee counsel. He told CQ Oct. 7 that hearings would continue throughout 1960, with a final report in January 1961.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Sept. 21 -- President Eisenhower, in signing a highway financing bill (HR 8678), said that in July he had instructed his Special Assistant for Public Works Planning, Gen. John S. Bragdon, to undertake a study to see if the \$37.6 billion total cost of the Interstate System might not be reduced. Later reports said the Bragdon study was concentrating on whether city expressways (a large portion of the total cost) could be reduced or deemphasized; on whether the Federal contribution should be cut below 90 percent; and on whether costs could be lowered by reducing design standards. (Weekly Report p. 1328)

Oct. 5 -- Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.), sponsor of the 1956 law authorizing the Interstate System, repeated charges originally made in a Sept. 17 letter to the President that the Administration planned to cut back the scheduled construction rate, and also to default in fiscal 1960 on obligations to the states for work already completed.

The Budget Bureau revealed Sept. 24, Gore said, that it planned to impose "contract controls" on the states on Interstate System work -- in effect, spending ceilings lower than those authorized by Congress. The aim, Gore said, was for the Administration to avoid having to ask Congress for direct appropriations to make up any deficits in the Highway Trust Fund, which finances the Interstate System, that might result from keeping construction going at the level authorized by Congress.

The default on payments for work already completed, Gore said, would amount to \$157 million in fiscal 1960. To keep the Highway Trust Fund solvent and able to meet its fiscal 1960 obligations to the states, Congress authorized it to borrow \$359 from the Treasury General Fund, repayable out of later Highway Trust Fund income from highway-user taxes (HR 8385 -- PL 86-383).

The Administration had proposed that the entire \$359 million be repaid before the end of fiscal 1960; but following a Gore point of order during debate on the bill Sept. 12, the Senate struck out a specification to that effect on the grounds that repayment of the entire amount in fiscal 1960 would leave the Highway Trust Fund a \$157 million deficit at the end of that year and require defaults. Nevertheless, Gore said, the Budget Bureau Sept. 24 revealed it planned repayment of the entire \$359 million in fiscal 1960. (Weekly Report p. 1284)

Oct. 8 -- Secretary of Commerce Frederick H. Mueller announced that the Bureau of Public Roads Oct. 6 had ordered contract controls, designed to prevent spending by the states in excess of amounts expected to be available in the Highway Trust Fund in the future. Under the controls, allocations to the states were limited to \$1.8 billion for fiscal 1960 (compared with \$2.5 billion authorized by Congress); to \$1.8 billion for fiscal 1961

(compared with \$2 billion authorized by Congress); and to \$2 billion for fiscal 1962 (compared with \$2.2 billion authorized by Congress). Mueller said states that wished to proceed at the full level authorized by Congress "may elect to do so" but with the "clear written understanding" that they could not collect for debts incurred beyond the amounts fixed by the Bureau of Public Roads until there was enough money in the Highway Trust Fund, which, Mueller estimated, would not occur until late fiscal 1963.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On juvenile crime. (Weekly Report p. 328)

TESTIMONY -- Sept. 23 -- New York Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) said the Federal Government should strengthen controls over narcotics and over interstate sale of dangerous weapons, and should provide land, food and equipment for youth camps, grants for research on delinquency and regional facilities for the treatment of dope addicts. (Weekly Report p. 1120, 1129)

New York City Mayor Robert F. Wagner (D) also called for Federal aid for youth camps and said the narcotic problem had become "big-time crime...beyond the police powers of the state."

Sept. 24 -- Kings County Judge Samuel Leibowitz said New York City officials should discourage migrants "from all parts of the country and the Caribbean" from going to New York City, until the crime problem was solved.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) said, "I believe that ultimately...we will integrate the migrants. (Every citizen is) entitled to freedom to travel and the best we've got."

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) said, "We should not discourage (Puerto Ricans) from coming. We need them for the hard chores and rough work. If they do not come, most of our hotels, restaurants and laundries would close. We need newseed immigration."

NUCLEAR PLANE

COMMITTEE -- Joint Atomic Energy.

ACTION -- Sept. 23 released a report based on hearings on progress in the Government's aircraft nuclear propulsion program (ANP). (Weekly Report p. 1027)

The report said it was clear, both from hearings and the program's history since its 1946 inception, that "there has been a lack of concrete objectives and target dates either for a ground test prototype propulsion system or for early flight." It said it was "in the national interest to achieve nuclear flight as early as possible, not only to meet stated military requirements, but also to provide a boost to world confidence in America's scientific capabilities."

The report said the ANP Office, under the Defense Department, "has more often than not been given responsibilities without delegation of the actual authority needed" to carry them out. It suggested that Congress might consider the desirability of placing primary responsibility for the program in the Atomic Energy Commission, with Department cooperation continued.

Although Republican members concurred in the report, they issued separate views to "caution" that the recommendations need not "necessarily" result in either a "crash program" or a major step-up in programming.

VOTING RIGHTS CASE

A three-judge Federal court in Shreveport, La., Oct. 7 granted a permanent injunction to the state of Louisiana against hearings by the Federal Civil Rights Commission. It held the commission's procedures unconstitutional on the grounds they did not permit persons under investigation to cross-examine or confront witnesses or know the charges against them.

The 2-1 majority opinion held, however, that the section of the 1957 Civil Rights Act creating the commission was constitutional and said the commission could hold hearings in Louisiana if it revised its procedures.

A temporary restraining order was issued July 12 against a scheduled commission hearing on alleged removal of Negroes from Louisiana voting lists. (Weekly Report p. 972)

GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL

In an Oct. 5 speech to the Public Personnel Assn. in San Francisco, Rocco C. Siciliano, the President's Special Assistant for Personnel Affairs, said the functions of the Civil Service Commission should be transferred to a special office in the Executive Branch with powers over Federal employees similar to the Budget Bureau's authority over Government spending.

The staff of the Civil Service Commission would be left intact to serve as a part of the proposed Office of Personnel Management, Siciliano said. Its functions under the new system, he said, would be restricted to policy, planning and inspection.

Siciliano's proposal paralleled a bill (S 1638) introduced by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) and referred to the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee. The Committee Aug. 25 voted 5-3 to postpone until 1960 further consideration of the Clark bill. (Weekly Report p. 1186)

The president of the National Federation of Civil Service Employees, Vaux Owen, Oct. 6 opposed Siciliano's proposal because "such a concentration of power is inherently unwise." He said a personnel system controlled by one man would result in a return to the spoils system.

GOVERNMENT IN BUSINESS

Budget Bureau Director Maurice H. Stans Sept. 25 ordered a survey designed to remove Government agencies from commercial and industrial activities.

Stans said the survey, to be completed by Dec. 31, pursued an Administration policy holding that the Government "will not start, or carry on, any commercial-industrial activity...if the product or service can be procured from private enterprise through ordinary business channels."

The House in 1954 passed a bill which would have ended Government operations in competition with private enterprises. (1954 Almanac p. 529) In 1955, resolutions opposing Government sale of 24 synthetic rubber plants to private industry were rejected by both chambers. (1955 Almanac p. 429)

EAST-WEST TENSIONS

The week following the conclusion of Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev's visit to the United States produced many evaluations of the visit and speculation on a possible date for a Big Four summit meeting. (Weekly Report p. 1351)

Developments following Khrushchev's visit:

Sept. 28 -- Sen. J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, told a meeting of the Southern Newspaper Publishers Assn. in Arkansas that although "the visit has not particularly solved anything.... I predict it is the first of a continuing series of high level meetings." He said he believed Khrushchev was sincere in urging total disarmament.

Oct. 2 -- Former Secretary of State Dean Acheson (D 1949-53), attending an unofficial conference of West German-American leaders in Bonn, Germany, said the Soviet Union had raised the Berlin crisis to feel out the strength of the North Atlantic alliance, that although there was "a certain relaxation now, I believe this period is of a definite duration," and "when the time is up, we had better be strong enough."

Oct. 4 -- Acheson said the Atlantic community needed a "wider framework" than the 15-nation North Atlantic Treaty Organization to guide economic and political policies, as well as to insure military security. He suggested bringing into membership such countries as Sweden, Austria and Switzerland, and creating a high council of ministers and legislative assembly to coordinate Western policy.

White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty told a news conference "there has been no decision on the time or the place" for a summit meeting, "and there will be none until we hear from our allies."

Oct. 6 -- Secretary of State Christian A. Herter told a news conference: he interpreted the Eisenhower-Khrushchev accord as lifting the threat to Berlin "indefinitely" rather than permanently; he could give no assurance that a summit meeting would resolve the Berlin issues; there "is no question in our mind" that the Russians' "demand for recognition as the leader of the Communist world places upon the Russians a degree of responsibility for the actions of other members of the bloc that is very real."

The situation in Berlin was termed about as good as the Western powers could get by a visiting group of U.S. legislators. On a two-day trip were Sens. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.), Thomas J. Dodd (D Conn.), A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) and Rep. Alvin M. Bentley (R Mich.) and Gov. Robert Meyner (D) of New Jersey. The group also agreed the Berlin question would not become an issue in the 1960 political campaign. Keating referred to Acheson's Bonn statements as a "well-fixed design" of the Democratic National Committee, and said such talk "does a disservice to the country...."

Oct 8 -- Under Secretary of State C. Douglas Dillon in a New York speech before the Far East-America Council for Commerce and Industry said a Communist Chinese attack on Formosa would "likely" start a world nuclear war.

STEEL, DOCK STRIKES

President Eisenhower Oct. 6 invoked the Taft-Hartley Act to halt an East and Gulf Coast dock strike begun Oct. 1 by 85,000 members of the International Longshoremen's Assn. The President, acting during a vacation at Palm Springs, Calif., said the strike's continuance would "imperil the national health and safety and affect the flow and utilization of necessary perishable products, including food, for heavily-populated coastal areas." Mr. Eisenhower appointed a three-man board of inquiry which completed its report Oct. 7, clearing the way for issuance of a court injunction to prohibit renewal of the strike for 80 days. Judge Irving R. Kaufman Oct. 8 issued a temporary order stopping the strike for 10 days pending an Oct. 15 hearing on whether the court should issue the 80-day injunction requested by the Government.

The strike followed a deadlock over terms of a new contract between the ILA and the New York Shipping Assn. Although spokesmen for both groups Oct. 7 told the special fact-finding board they wanted to negotiate, the shippers said they would not continue talks until the dock workers were back at their jobs. The President's use of Taft-Hartley -- possible only on grounds of danger to the national health and safety -- was his sixth use of the emergency measure, although two of his previous uses involved one shutdown, and the cases were consolidated. It was the sixteenth time the injunction provision of the act had been invoked since its 1947 passage. The ILA figured in four of the 16 cases.

In acting on the dock strike, the President again indicated his growing impatience with the still-deadlocked steel strike negotiations. White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty Oct. 6 said the President felt the dispute "seems to be getting down more and more to a trial of strength between two groups with the American public the greatest loser." Hagerty added that the President felt "that free collective bargaining is on trial, and the parties should stay in negotiation until they reach an agreement." (Weekly Report p. 1352)

SPACE RACE

Space officials in the United States expressed resignation on the status of the "space race" following an Oct. 4 announcement by the Soviet Union that a space satellite, Lunik III, had been launched successfully on a planned orbit around the moon. The announcement said the 614-pound "interplanetary station" was designed to photograph the hidden face of the moon, transmitting its information back to earth via radio signals, and then return to orbit around the earth. An Oct. 6 announcement said the rocket came within 4,375 miles of the moon at its nearest approach. (Weekly Report p. 1348)

Comments on the Russian moon shot:

Oct. 5 -- Dr. T. Keith Glennan, head of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration: Russia had "a solid advantage over us in the field of rocket propulsion," and while the U.S. "in all other fields can match and perhaps outperform them," the U.S. "cannot run second very long and still talk realistically about leadership."

Dr. Herbert York, Defense Department research and engineering director: The U.S. could not match Soviet space exploration for several years because while Russia forged ahead in the field after World War II, the U.S. decided it was imperative to concentrate on ballistic missiles.

Oct. 6 -- Vice President Richard M. Nixon: The Administration's present space program was "moving along at a reasonably good pace," and there was little likelihood that "a massive crash program" would speed the end results.

Oct. 8 -- Maj. Gen. John B. Medaris, commander of the Army's Redstone Arsenal: The U.S. could go faster if more funds were available. Even if Russia suspended its space program immediately, "it would take the U.S. three to five years to duplicate or perhaps surpass them."

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Oct. 6 -- Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vasily V. Kuznetsov told the United Nations the Soviet Union would propose an international scientific conference on outer space, to be held under UN auspices, but that his government would not participate in the UN's Outer Space Committee, created in 1958 to study means of international cooperation, because it did not "insure equal cooperation of all countries." Spokesmen for the U.S. and Great Britain, in Oct. 7 statements, said their governments "welcomed" the proposal.

Lt. Gen. Bernard Schriever, commander of the Air Force's research and development command, announced its reorganization and said the aim was to compress time between birth of an idea and completion of an operational weapons system by giving the command more direct control over far-flung activities.

DUPONT RULING

Federal District Judge Walter J. LaBuy of Chicago Oct. 2 ruled that E.I. duPont de Nemours and Co. could retain its stock holdings in the General Motors Corp., but would not be permitted to exercise its voting rights. Judge LaBuy's decree represented the latest development in a 10-year-old antitrust suit aimed at forcing the duPont company to divest itself of 63 million shares of GM stock, worth about \$3.5 billion. A move by the Justice Department to send the case to the Supreme Court for review was expected.

In its original antitrust suit, filed June 30, 1949 by Supreme Court Justice Tom Clark, then Attorney General under President Harry S. Truman, the Justice Department asked the courts to break up "the largest single concentration of power in the United States." Following a lengthy trial in 1952 and 1953, Judge LaBuy ruled that the duPont-General Motors relationship did not constitute a restraint of trade and that there was no violation of the Clayton and Sherman Antitrust Acts.

A Justice Department appeal to the Supreme Court led to the reversal of Judge LaBuy's ruling in 1957. The decision charged duPont with violating a section of the Clayton Act that prohibited one corporation from acquiring control of another. The Supreme Court then returned the case to Judge LaBuy, ordering him to work out a solution "eliminating the effects" of the offense.

Judge LaBuy's decision was that duPont could retain its stock in GM but that it had to pass its voting rights along to individual duPont stockholders. He also barred duPont interests from acquiring any more GM stock and banned any preferential trade agreements between the two firms.

Following hearings in May, the Senate Finance Committee Sept. 5 voted 8-7 to append to a House-passed tax bill (HR 2573) dealing with marital deductions a section giving tax relief to duPont stockholders should the company be forced to give up its GM shares. The House Ways and Means Committee Sept. 2 reported a similar bill (HR 8126 -- H Rept 1128). (For hearings, Weekly Report p. 807)

Presidential Support

For the first time in the Eisenhower Administration, Democrats in 1959 opposed the President more often than they supported him. CQ's annual study of Presidential Support shows that, on 175 test roll calls during the 1959 session, Democrats backed the President only 39 percent of the time, opposed him 51 percent of the time. Republicans, as a group, scored 70 percent for Support, 20 percent for Opposition. But the low level of support from Democrats, coupled with their top-heavy majorities, cut the President's margin of victory to a new low of 52 percent. (Page 1363)

Republican Goals

The Republican Committee on Program and Progress, formed last February to "examine and clarify long-range political objectives" of the GOP, concluded that the party should "welcome change as the key to all progress...while preserving the principles that give our life meaning and worth." The first two sections of the report, released last week, outlined Republican positions on the role of Government in promoting science and technology and on national security and foreign policy. (Page 1386)

Political Potpourri

The impact of Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev's visit furnished the most important topic for touring Presidential hopefuls of both parties last week, and their comments showed a nice blend of optimism and caution. Meantime, the polls showed the top Republicans had gained on the top Democrats in public favor. (Page 1384)

Unemployment Study

Continuing opposition to large-scale Federal aid to "depressed areas" was expressed by an Administration spokesman as the new Senate Unemployment Problems Committee began hearings. Labor spokesmen, however, said the unemployment problem was critical while business representatives said rising labor costs were partly responsible for inflation. (Page 1389)

Your Congressman's Voting Record

CQ's Individual Voting Record forms for House and Senate Members for 1959 are now ready. They bring together in one place the actual votes of a Member on every roll-call vote during the first session of the 86th Congress. The CQ Individual Voting Records are available for every session since 1945. They are available for CQ clients at \$12.50 per Member per session.

Ex-Congressmen Lobbyists

Lending prestige to the well-populated ranks of Washington lobbyists is a small band of men whose experience qualifies them highly for the complex art of influencing legislation. They are former Members of Congress who turned to lobbying after retiring from the Senate or the House. A Congressional Quarterly survey lists the 76 former Members of Congress who have registered as lobbyists since the Federal lobbying act was passed in 1946 and indicates how many are still on the scene. (Page 1381)

TV Quiz Shows

The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Special Legislative Oversight Subcommittee opened public hearings on alleged rigging of TV quiz shows. Herbert Stempel, a high-money winner on the show "Twenty One", said he had received questions and answers in advance from one of the producers of the show. Another witness showed the Subcommittee registered letters he had mailed himself listing questions and answers he was asked on the show a week after posting the letters. The Subcommittee investigation followed up a 1958 New York grand jury investigation of quiz shows. (Page 1389)

Miscellany

President Eisenhower invoked the injunction clause of the Taft-Hartley Act to stop the dock strike...The Soviets sent a satellite, Lunik III, into space in an attempt to orbit the moon...A Federal judge ruled du Pont did not have to get rid of its General Motors stock...The Bureau of Public Roads imposed contract controls cutting back the Federal Interstate and Defense Highway Program...Dean Acheson said the cold war would resume as before despite summit meeting possibilities, and Secretary of State Herter said the U.S. held the Soviets in part responsible for the policies of other Communist nations like Red China. (Page 1388-91)